

DESIGNING
FINANCING
CONSTRUCTION

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

FURNISHING
DECORATING
GARDENING

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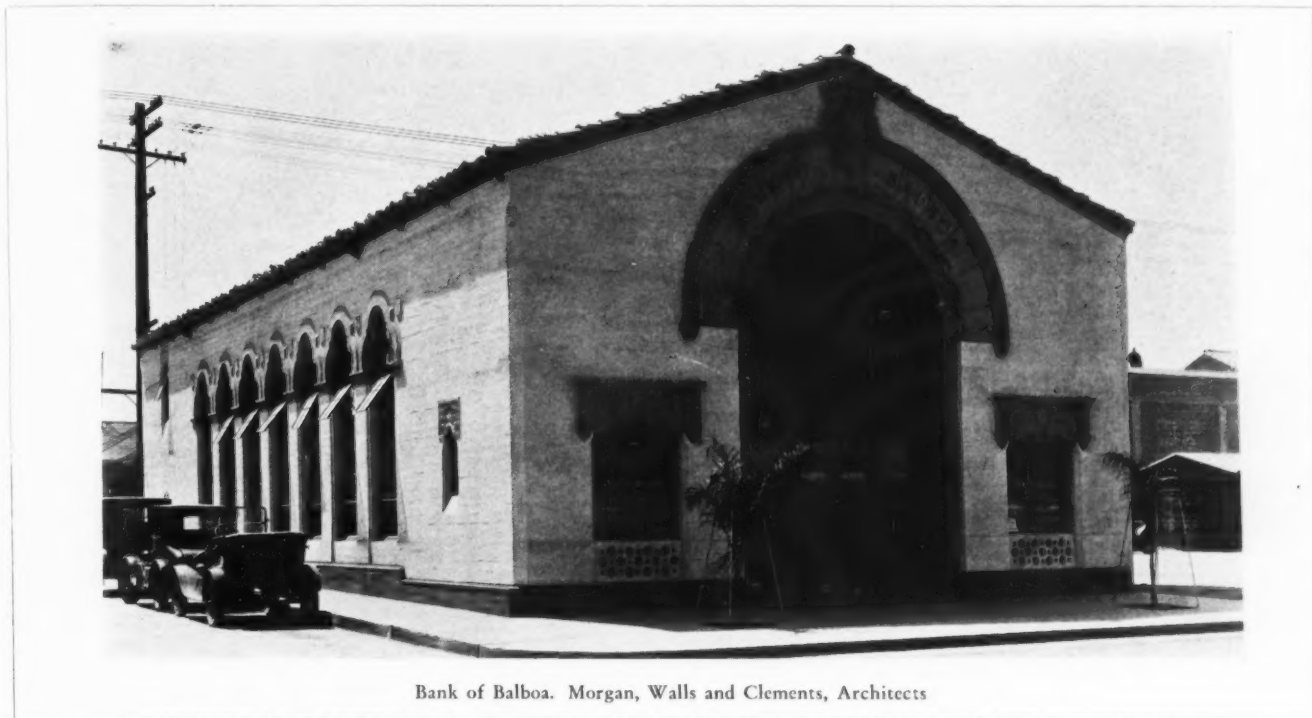


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XXXIII

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

DECEMBER
1928



Bank of Balboa. Morgan, Walls and Clements, Architects

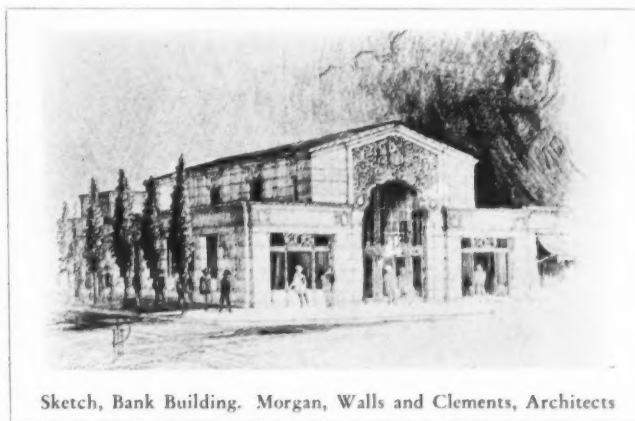
Some Considerations in the Design of Small Banks

BY STILES O. CLEMENTS, A. I. A.

THE DESIGN of the comparatively small individual bank is a problem totally different from that usually encountered in the larger banking establishments, especially when these latter are housed in office buildings. In the smaller structures one often finds that all the departments of the large bank are represented, and that they must be accommodated in one banking room and must be accessible from a single public space.

When the architect is finally commissioned he usually finds that several important matters which affect the design of the building have already been decided upon by the bank's officials, and that he must satisfy the requirements of his client and at the same time adapt his building to these predetermined factors. Chief among these matters, and a most important governing factor, is the choice of the site; for upon its size, locality, orientation and the character of adjoining buildings depend the interior arrangement of the banking room, as well as the exterior treatment of the building.

Light for the interior is oftentimes the primary consideration in locating the working space. If the building is to be on a corner, this space is preferably located on the street side of the lot, which has the combined advantage of lighting it and causing the customer to face the light in facing the counter, and thus to be readily visible and easily recognized by the teller. This arrangement is illustrated in the First National Bank of Orange,



Sketch, Bank Building. Morgan, Walls and Clements, Architects

the Union National Bank of Ventura, the Melrose and Highland Branch of the Security Trust & Savings Bank, the Bank of Balboa, etc. However, in the Beverly Hills Savings Bank the general work space occurs on the dark side of the room, but has been lighted by the generous use of skylights, as seen in the photograph of this interior. In cases where the bank is located on an inside lot, light is introduced from above through skylights, or preferably through a clerestory which appears as an elevated portion of the ceiling extending down the center of the room, thus permitting the introduction of light through windows in its vertical walls.

Where the width of the site permits, the officers' space and the tellers' cages and work spaces are usually placed on opposite sides of the public space. Many times in the planning of these smaller banks this is found impractical by reason of lack of sufficient width, and an examination of the plans illustrated will show solutions of both arrangements.

The safe-deposit department is generally found at the rear of the public space, and the safe-deposit vault is a part of the general bank vault. Many times one door serves as an entrance to both these spaces, although two doors are frequently employed, in which case safe-deposit, book and coin vaults may be separated by means of steel partitions. Coupon booths, or stalls, and many times a small committee room, which also serves as a meeting place for directors, are located near the vault where they are accessible to the public.

Great improvement in interiors has been made in recent years, and this is largely due to improved bank screens. The accompanying illustrations show several variations of the new low type screen, which is not only of improved appearance



Bank Screen, Beverly Hills Savings Bank
Morgan, Walls and Clements, Architects

but also provides adequate protection by means of a wide shelf projecting over the counter where money and valuables are kept. Further security is provided by a wrought-iron or bronze grille extending sixteen or eighteen inches above the shelf. This is sufficient height to make it impossible for anyone on the outside of the screen to reach across both grille and shelf.

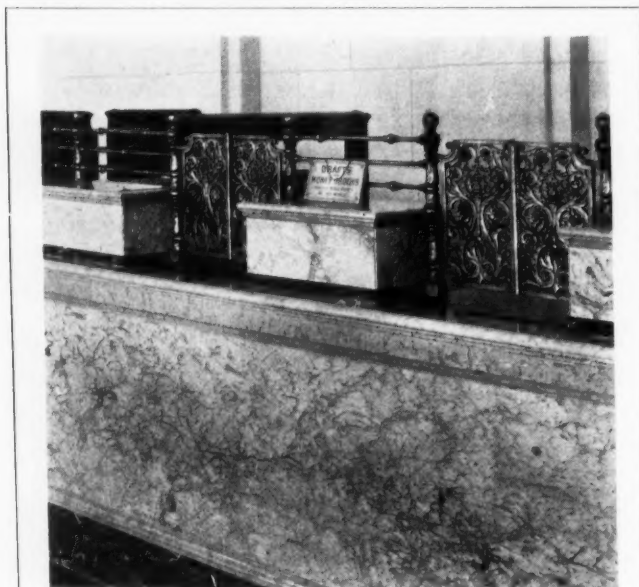
It will be noticed that in the Beverly Hills Savings Bank there are no wickets and that the protective shelf serves as a continuous deal plate. In rush hours extra tellers may be stationed along the length of the screen, thus greatly relieving congestion at these times. However, where wickets are desired they are cut through the protective shelf and a deal plate at counter height is installed.

The small banking room, very often definitely limited in height, is especially benefited by the use of the low screen, because it does not cut into the room as seriously as the old type, and because it greatly increases the apparent ceiling height. The new screen thus contributes to the unity of design of the whole room, and takes its place as furniture rather than in the sense of fixtures.

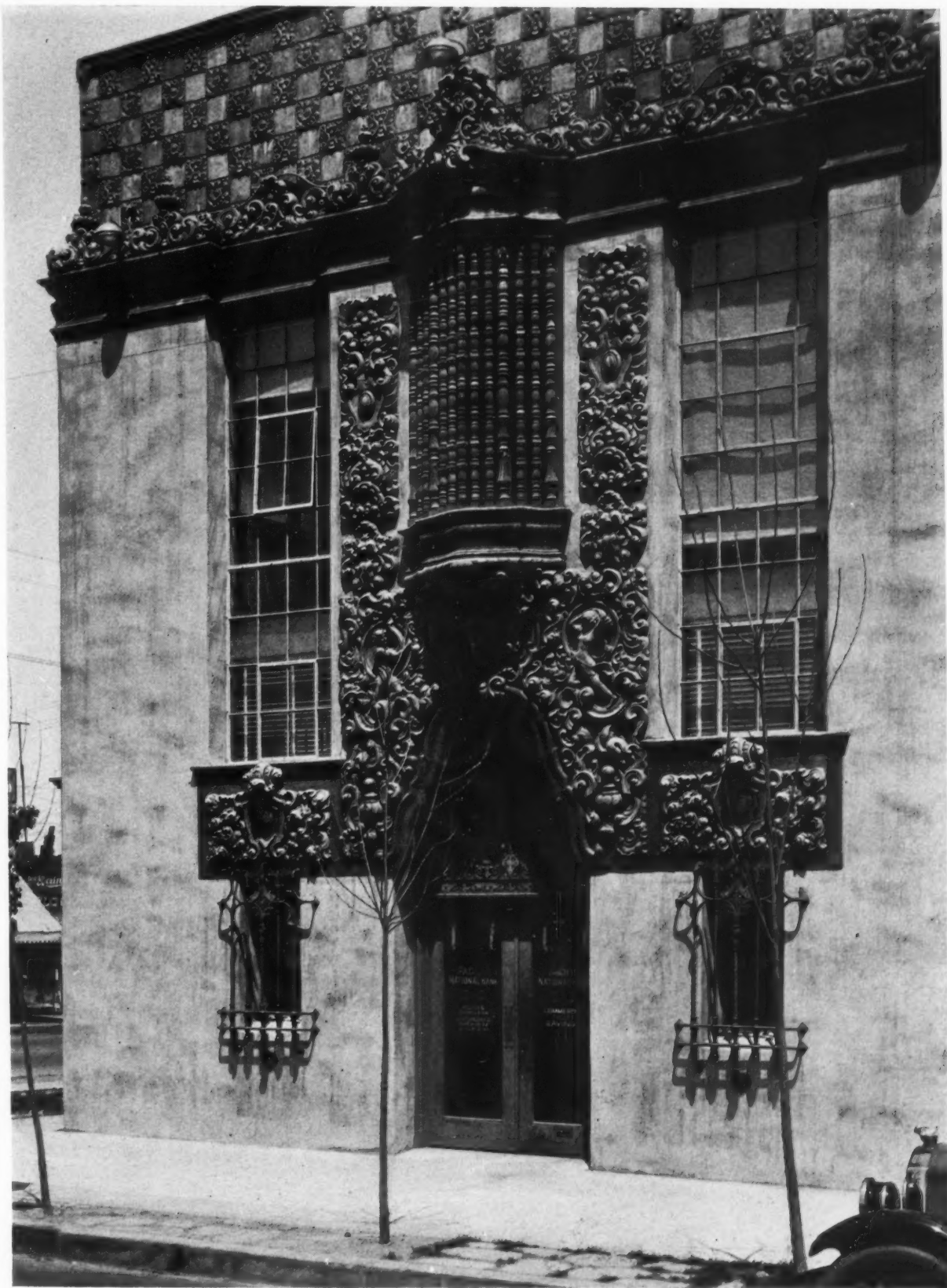
Much thought and study has been devoted to the reduction of noise in the banking room, not only to eliminate in so far as possible that portion which finds its way from the outside, but to the deadening of sound originating in the interior.

As an effective remedy for the former, it has been found that the use of double sash or double glass separated by an air space is very successful. This solution of the problem, however, is only practical where adequate funds are available.

In a few instances, such as the First National Bank of Orange, the bookkeeping department with its noisy machines has been isolated. However, the usual practice where this is impossible is



Bank Screen, First National Bank of Orange
Morgan, Walls and Clements, Architects



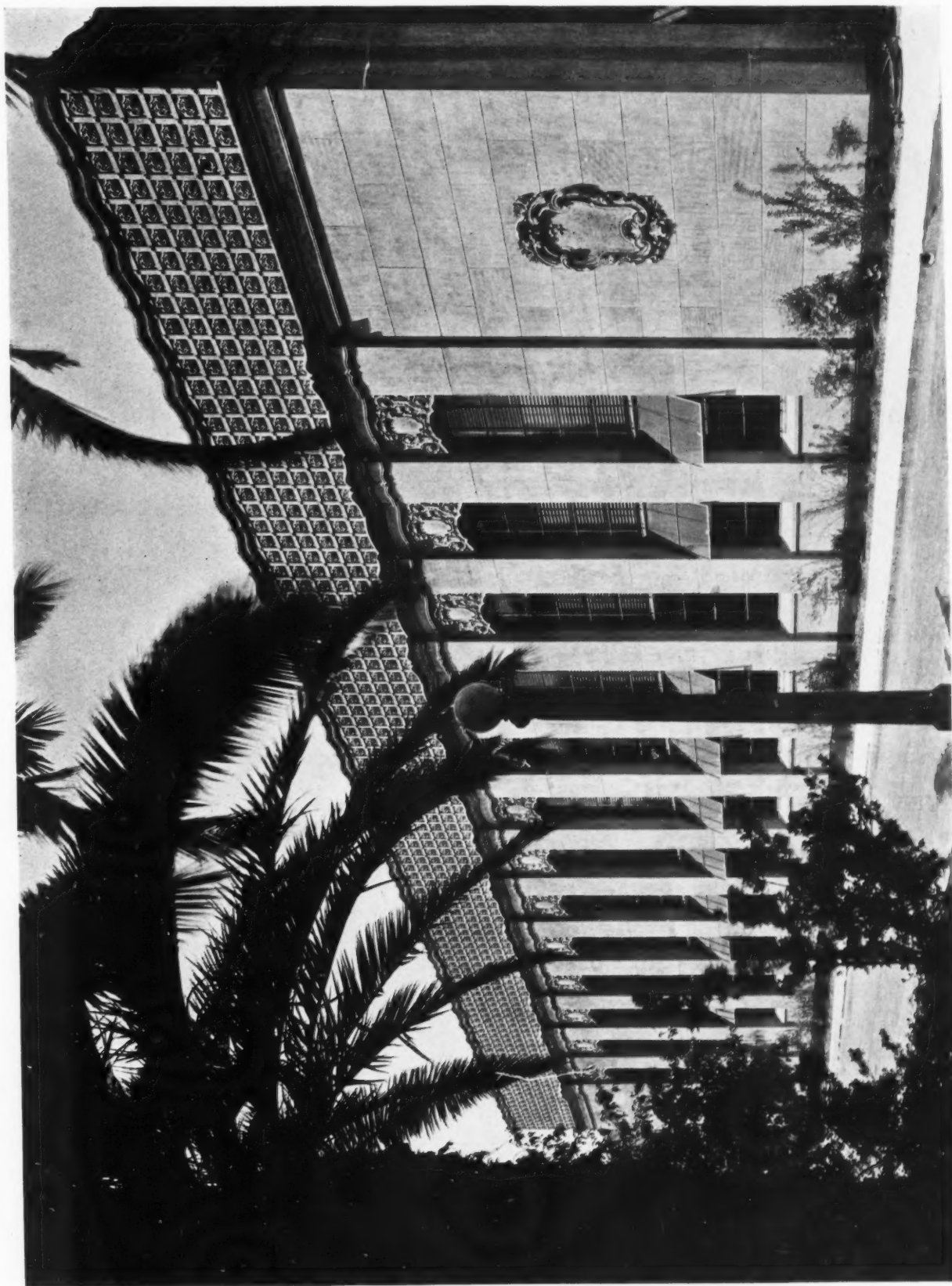
BRANCH PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS





RIVERSIDE FINANCE CORPORATION, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS





RIVERSIDE FINANCE CORPORATION, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



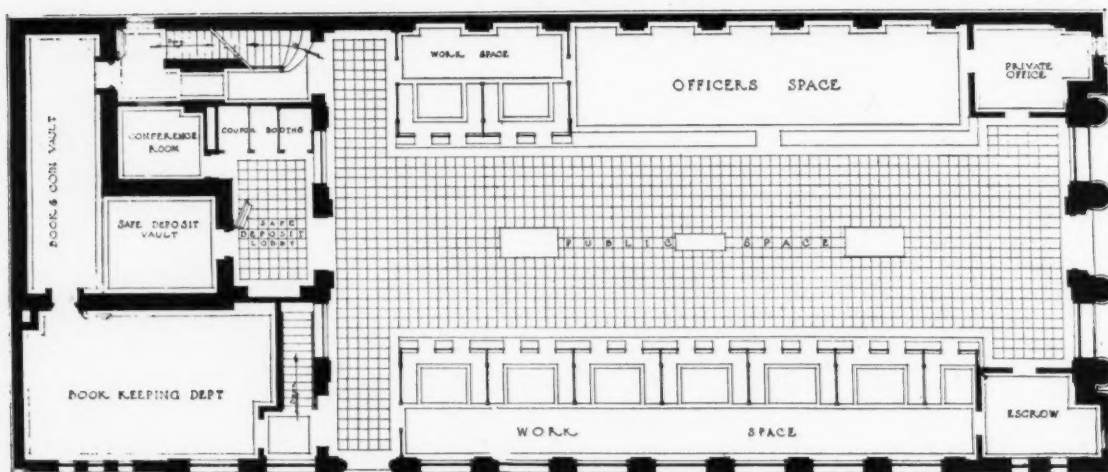
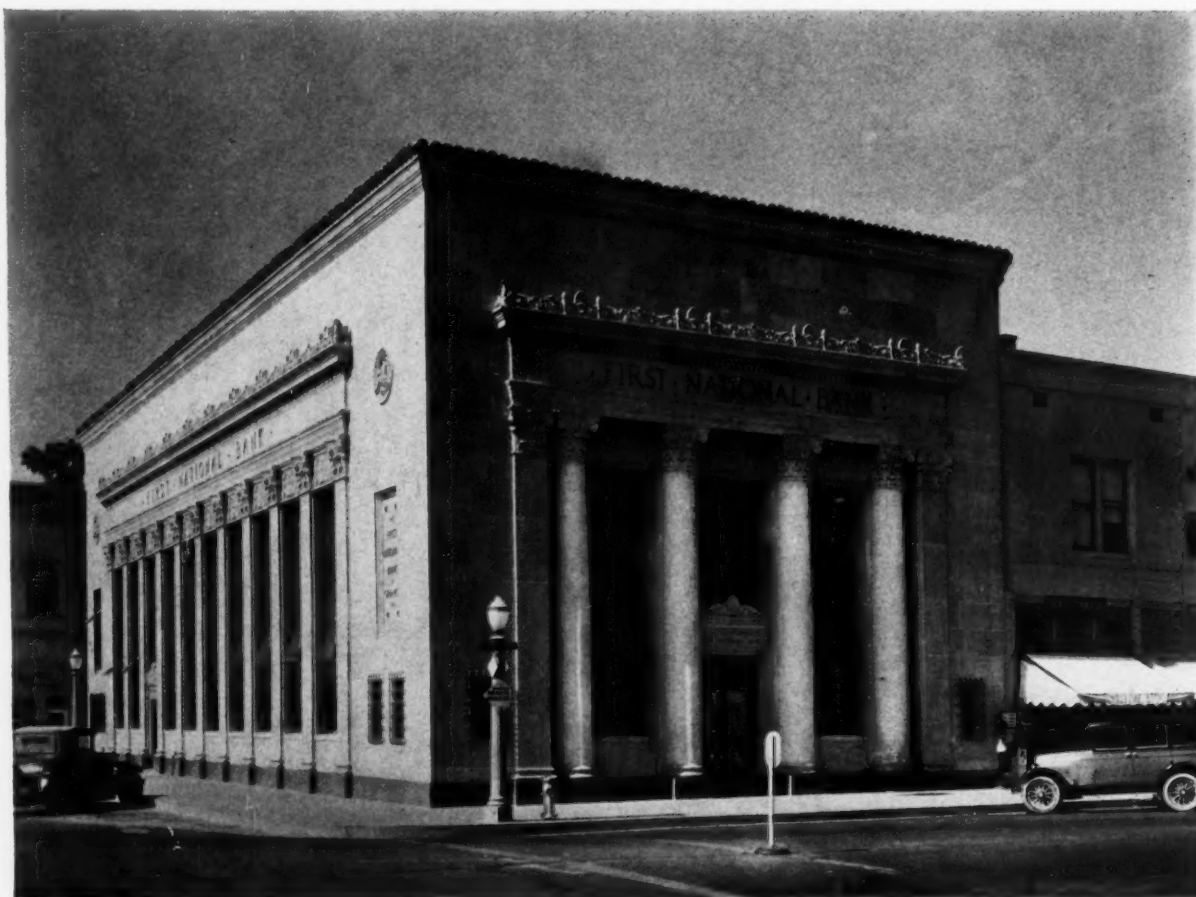


ENTRANCE, RIVERSIDE FINANCE CORPORATION, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



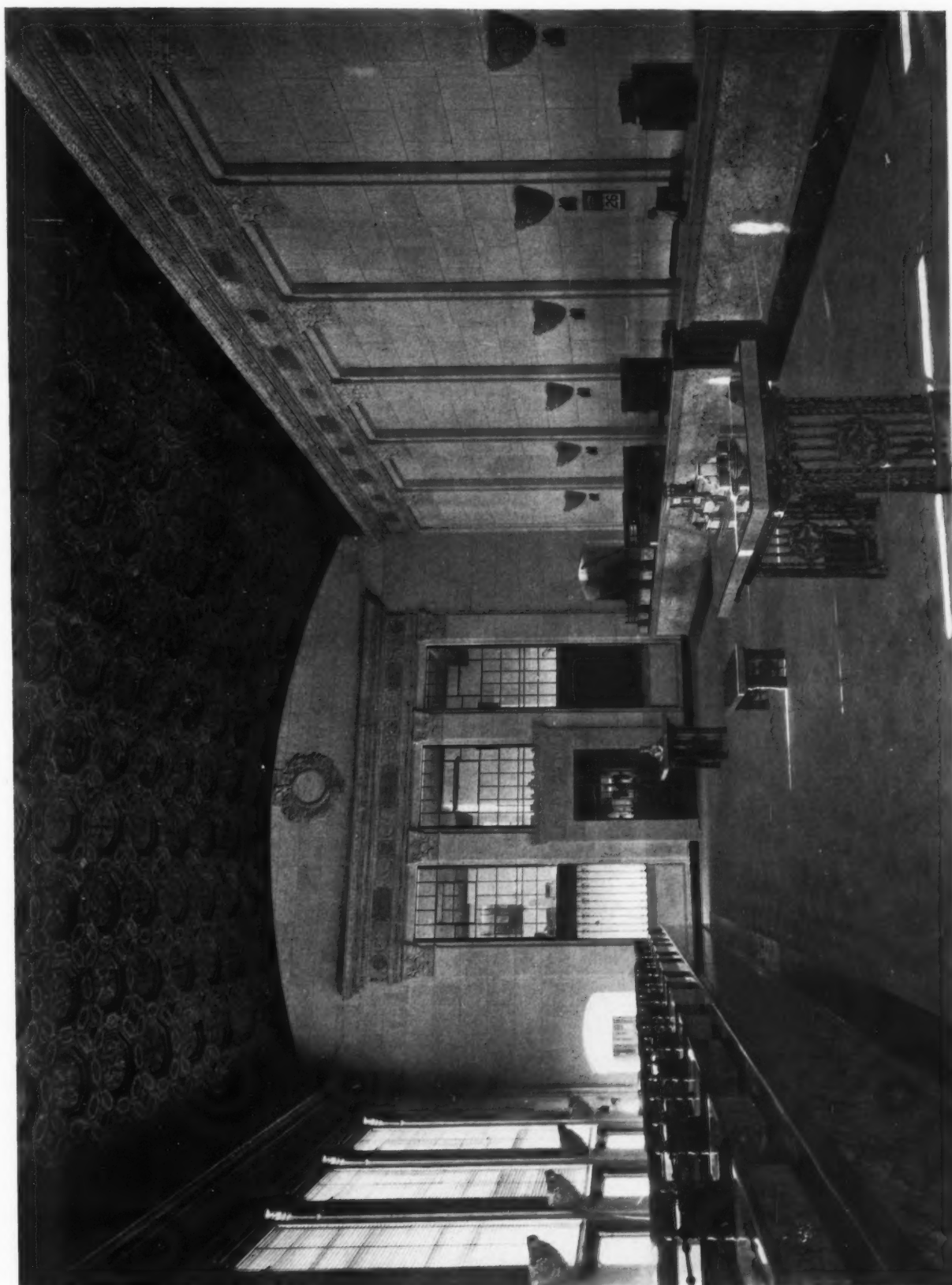


BANKING ROOM, RIVERSIDE FINANCE CORPORATION, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



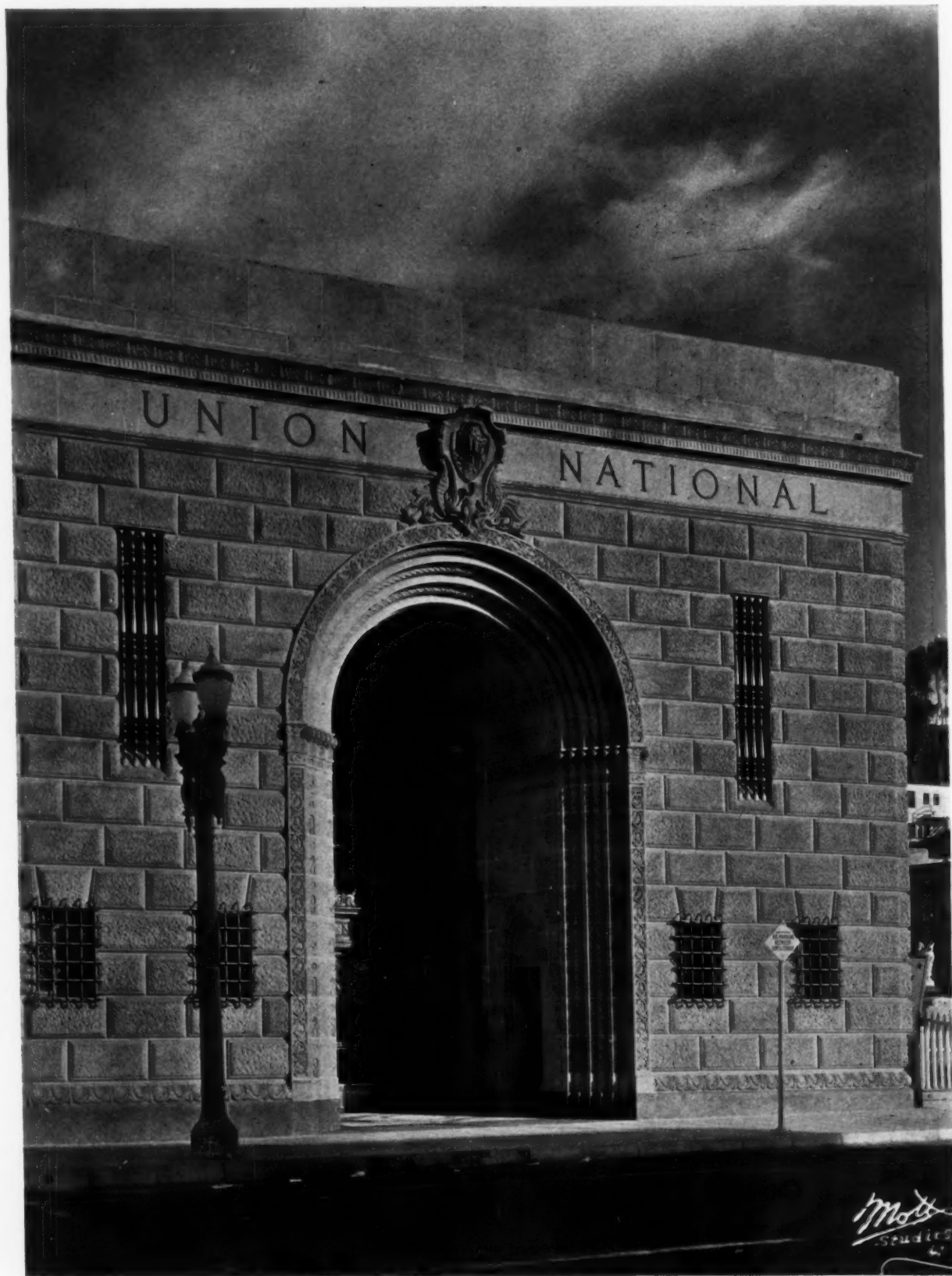
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ORANGE, ORANGE, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS





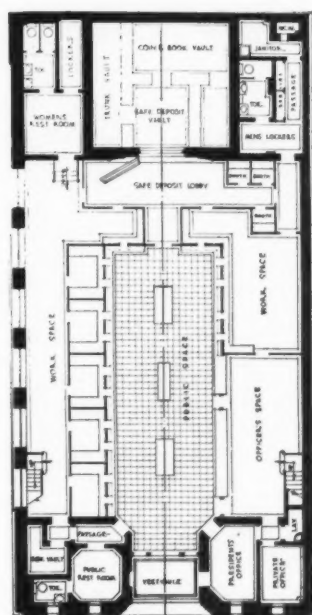
INTERIOR, FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ORANGE, ORANGE, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS





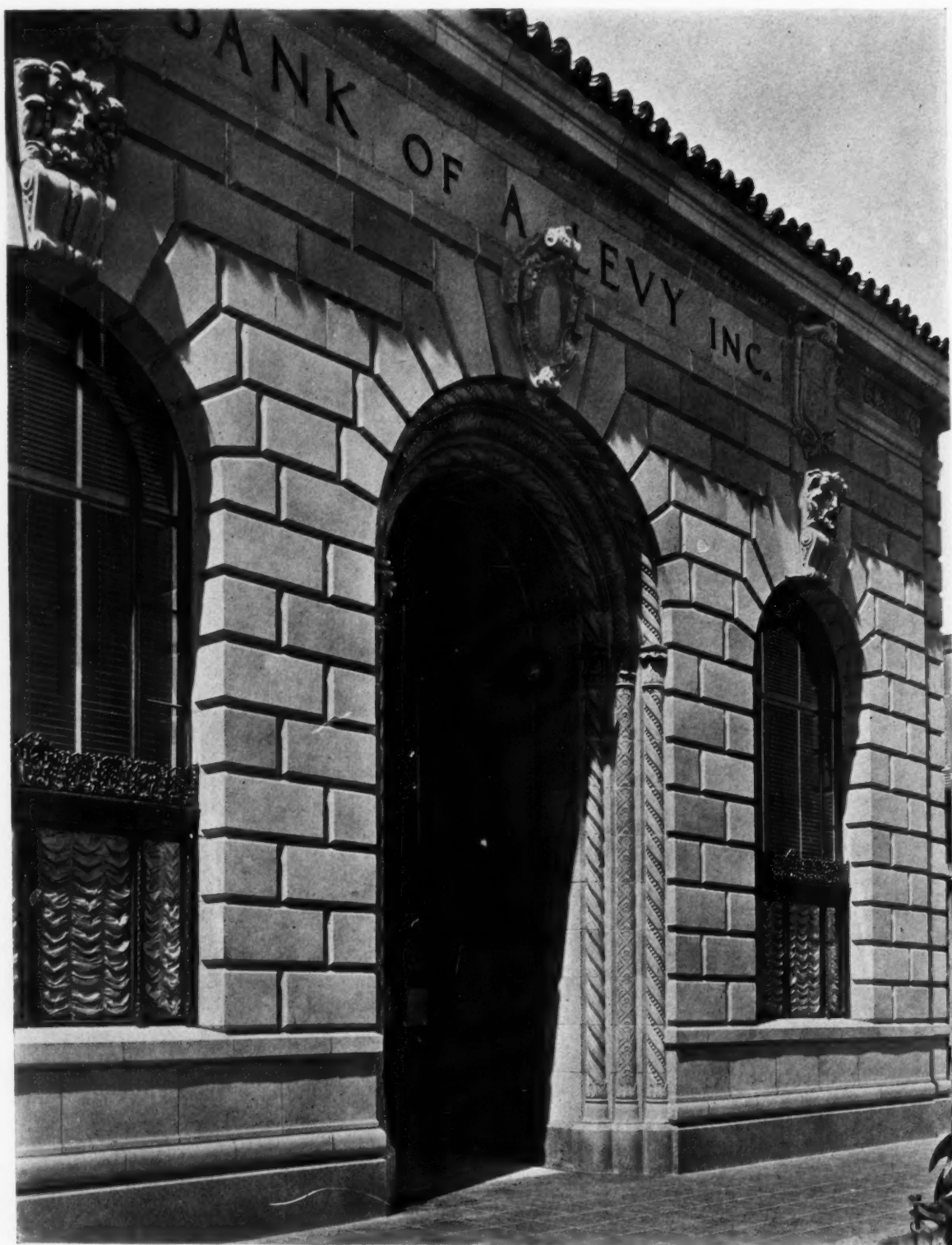
UNION NATIONAL BANK, VENTURA, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS





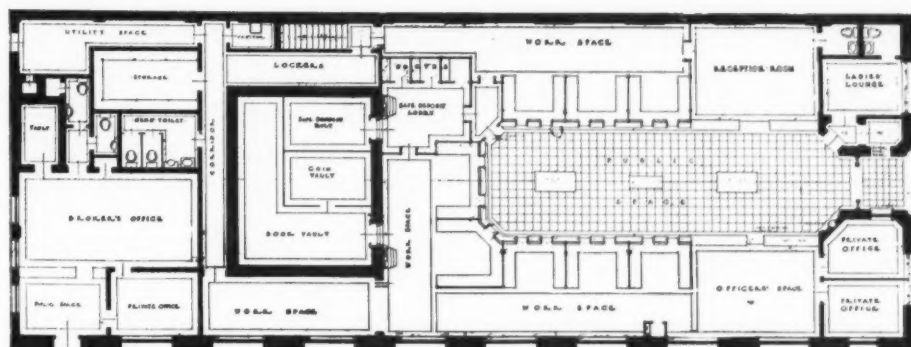
UNION NATIONAL BANK, VENTURA, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS





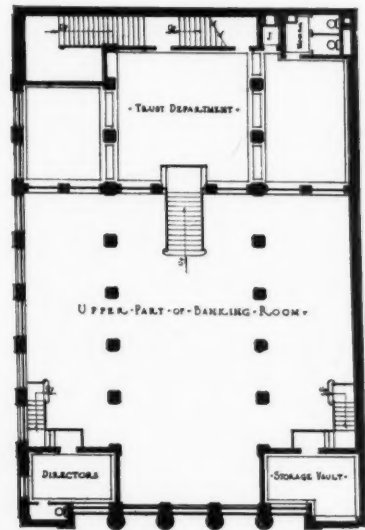
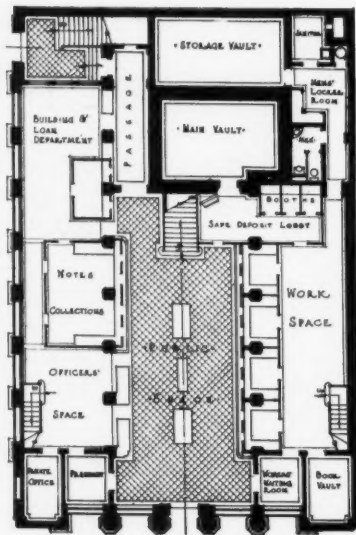
BANK OF A. LEVY, INC., OXNARD, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



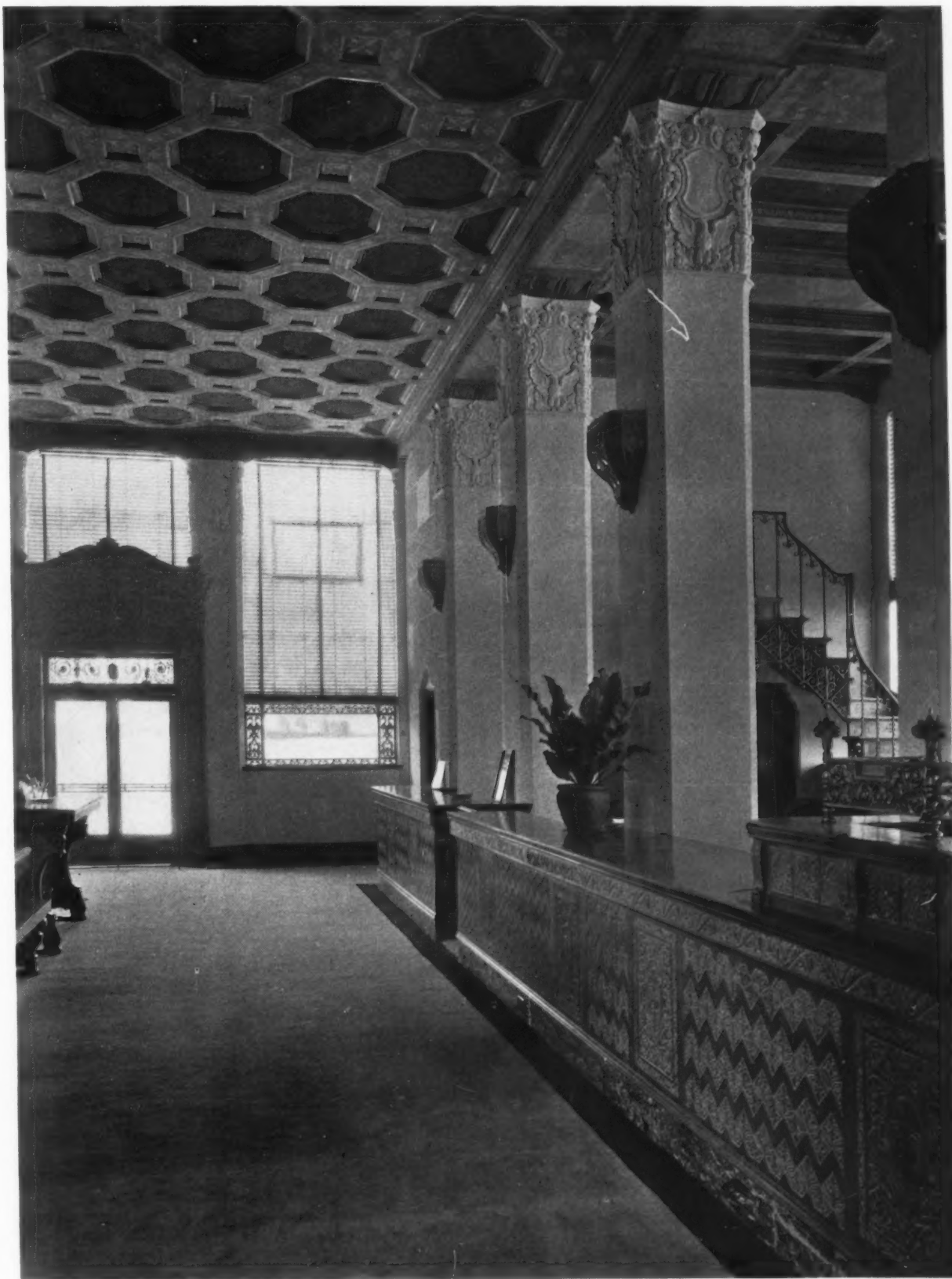


BANKING ROOM, BANK OF A. LEVY, INC., OXNARD, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



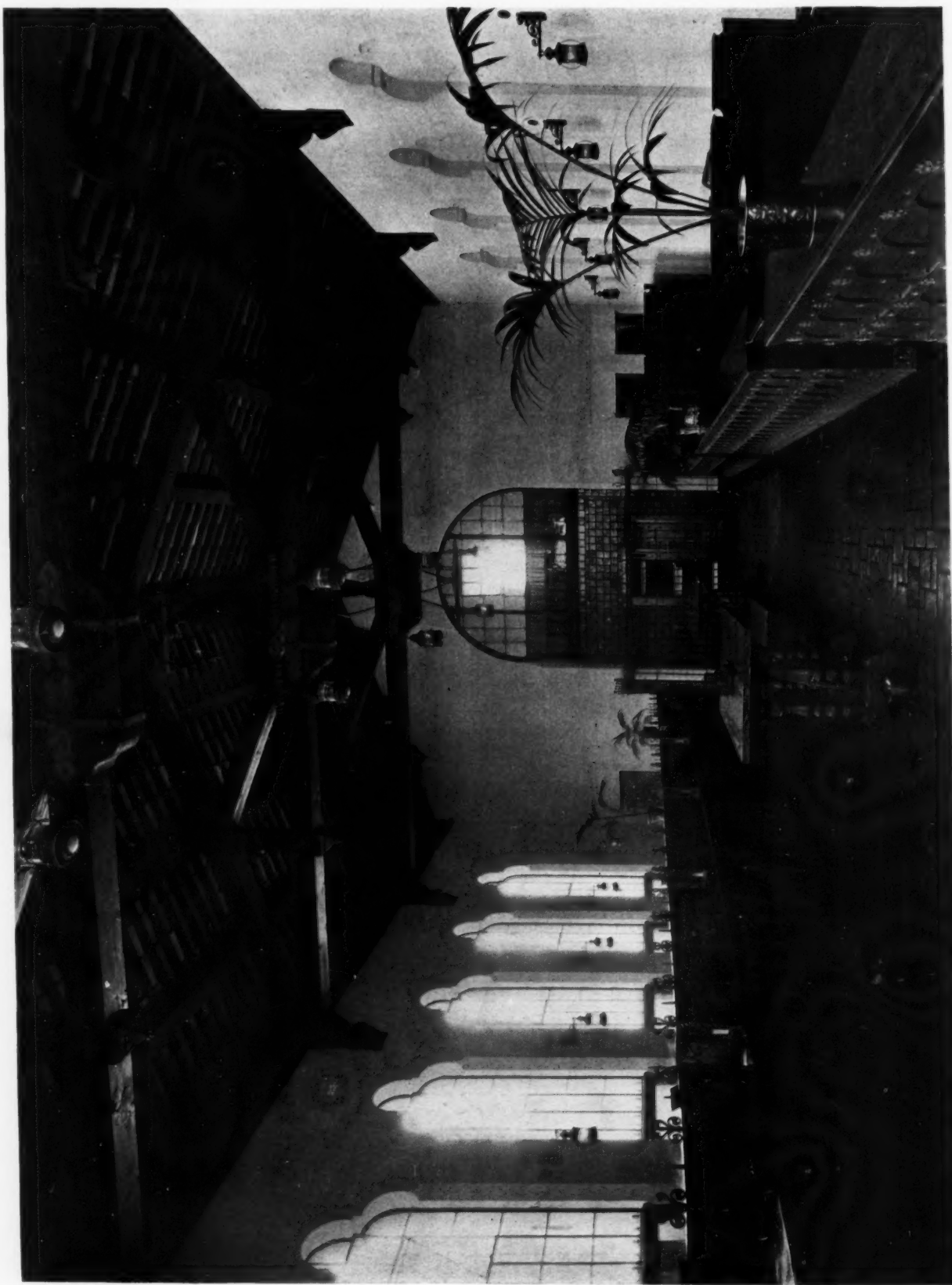


BEVERLY HILLS SAVINGS BANK, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



BEVERLY HILLS SAVINGS BANK, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS





INTERIOR, BANK OF BALBOA, BALBOA, CALIFORNIA
MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles

BY DONALD PARKINSON, ARCHITECT

THE ARCHITECTURE of the new Title Insurance Building in South Spring street, Los Angeles, might best be styled modern American. The style has been developed chiefly in New York, where recently drafted set-back laws have formed the buildings into other than boxlike shapes and where the architects first started to express the vertical lines of their structural frame on the exterior of the buildings. The form thus developed is most logical and efficient. It would appear that this style will be, when fully developed, as true and individual as those of the great historical periods of architectural expression.

The Title Insurance Building, although built to the height limit, contains but 10 stories and a double basement. The lowest level is devoted to machinery and garage space; the main basement to additional garage space and storage vaults for the Title Insurance & Trust Company. The first floor, to stores and garage space in addition to the main entrance lobby of the building. The second, third and fourth floors are given over to the activities of the Title Insurance & Trust Company. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth are typical subdivided floors, while the tenth floor is devoted to the executive offices of the Title Insurance & Trust Company and the employees' quarters, the latter containing such features as recreation rooms, cafeteria, medical and hospital facilities.

The exterior walls of the building are faced with a light-colored flat-glazed architectural terra cotta. The interior and alley walls are faced with brick and trimmed with the same terra cotta.

The design of these panels, as well as the rest of the decorations found in the building, carries out the modern spirit of the exterior. The ceiling of the vestibule has also been treated with polychrome tile, the color scheme being red and black on a gold background. The floor of the spacious main elevator lobby is paved with marble mosaics, the walls are faced with large slabs of Tavernelle marble. The ceiling is of smooth plaster, decorated in burnished gold and bismuth on a green rubbed lacquer background. Cast brass was used for the metal work in this space. Six passenger elevators serve the upper floors of the building, the second floor being reached as well by a broad marble stairway. The principal business between the Title Insurance & Trust Company and the public is carried on at the second-floor level, the main room being approximately 200 feet long and 155 feet deep. The front part is devoted to the escrow department, the remainder to the trust department. The public portions of the floor of this room are paved with domestic marble.

The elevator lobby of the second floor, while not as large as that of the first floor, is an important space in the building. The same marbles being used as on the first floor, the coffered ceiling is decorated with burnished gold and green ornament on a red rubbed lac-

quer background. Cast bronze was used for the metal work on this floor as in other important areas throughout the remainder of the building.

The third floor is a great loft, covering the entire area of the building, housing the title department of the Title Insurance & Trust Company. The outstanding feature of this floor is the splendid acoustic results ob-



Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, California
John and Donald Parkinson, Architects

tained through the use of Acousti-Celotex on the ceiling.

The fourth floor is given over to such activities of the Title Insurance & Trust Company as the legal department, billing and accounting department, the school room, stock room, bindery, printing, etc.

The typical floors of the building are simply treated architecturally, the corridors and elevator lobbies being exceptionally broad and light.

The elevator lobby and executive offices on the tenth floor are paneled in wood as are the directors' room and officers' dining-room. The outstanding feature of interest in the directors' room is a decorative map of Los Angeles county, painted by Hugo Ballin. This subject was appropriately chosen for the decoration of this room as the company's business is confined to the county of Los Angeles.

In summary, the architecture of both the exterior and interior of the Title Insurance Building is the result, not of an attempt at anything bizarre but of a serious effort to solve the problem of efficiently and suitably housing a great corporation, carrying on a complicated and rapidly expanding business in a portion of a typical modern office building.



Bronze Door, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, California
John and Donald Parkinson, Architects

DESIGN OF SMALL BANKS

[Concluded from page 12]

to use sound-absorbing materials for the enclosing surfaces of the room. The ceilings and walls may be treated with acoustical plaster where the cost is not of primary importance. An excellent substitute is found in the use of Celotex for the ceiling. The sound-absorbing properties of this material are satisfactory, and when properly decorated it is equally satisfactory in appearance.

Rubber tile may be had in a variety of colors and designs and makes an excellent quiet floor for small interiors. The illustration of the interior of the Beverly Hills Savings Bank shows the use of a carpeted floor in the public space of this distinctive small banking room.

The architect for these small banks is frequently confronted with the problem of producing an architectural effect entirely out of proportion to the allowed expenditure, and great ingenuity is required in the choice and employment of the less expensive materials at his disposal. The accompanying photographs of the Bank of Balboa illustrate what can be accomplished in this direction, both for the exterior and interior of the building. Here the structural reinforced concrete shell of the building is entirely exposed on the outside and inside, the ornamental features of the exterior being concrete cast in place by the use of waste molds. The structure of the roof is exposed and forms the ceiling of the room, and roofing tiles are used in a decorative sense appearing between the rafters so spaced as to support a single row of tiles. The bank fixtures are entirely of wood and wrought iron, with a faience tile base, and this material has also been used as a frame for the vault door. A random tile floor in the public space fits into the decorative and architectural scheme of the interior.

The cost of this bank building was slightly below \$22,000, and the bank and lighting fixtures cost between \$7,200 and \$7,300, making a grand total a little over \$29,000, which shows what can be accomplished in producing a good architectural effect at a minimum expenditure.

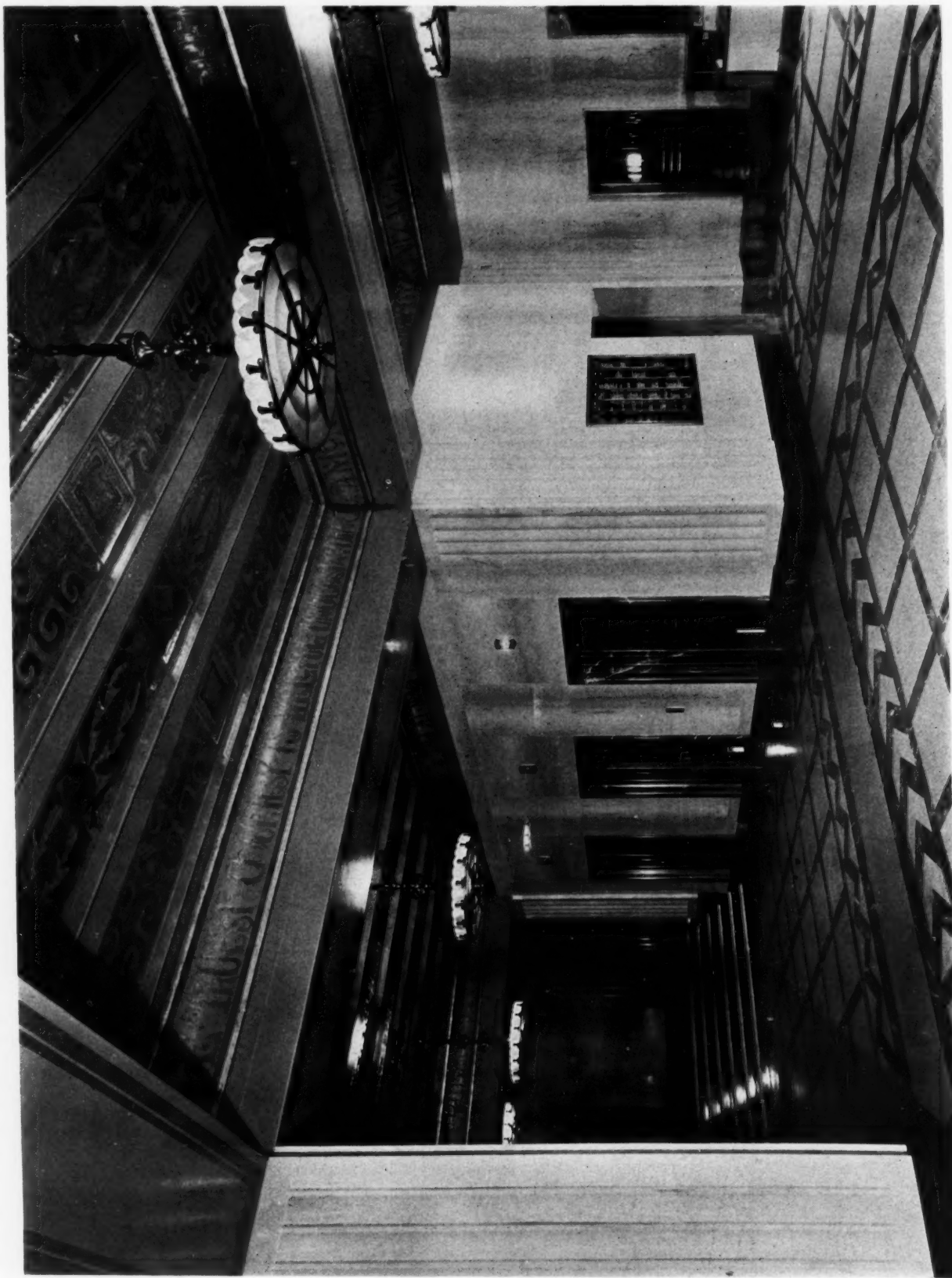
Ventilation, heating, safety devices and special equipment all have to be considered to insure a satisfactory tenancy of the bank. Ventilation is usually provided for by gravity duct systems or fan systems, and special care in the installation of burglar alarms, vault breathing pipes, clocks, etc., is necessary.

After designing several small bank buildings the architect is impressed by the fact that each is an individual problem, and that while his experience in the erection of previous similar buildings forms an excellent background in his approach to the new design, he is confronted with a new problem in each specific case.



TITLE INSURANCE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JOHN AND DONALD PARKINSON, ARCHITECTS





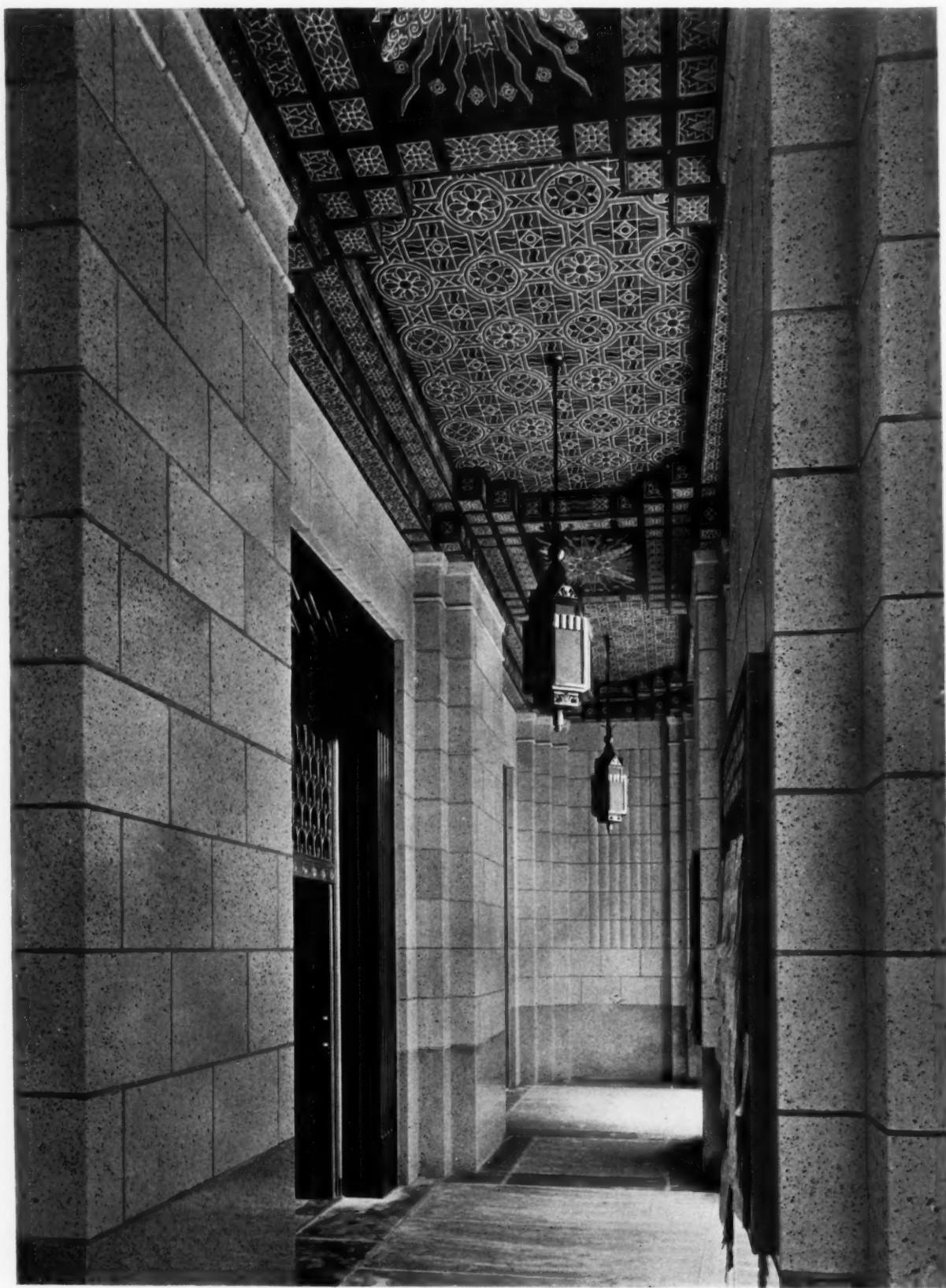
LOBBY, TITLE INSURANCE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JOHN AND DONALD PARKINSON, ARCHITECTS





TITLE INSURANCE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JOHN AND DONALD PARKINSON, ARCHITECTS





TITLE INSURANCE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JOHN AND DONALD PARKINSON, ARCHITECTS





CAFETERIA, TITLE INSURANCE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JOHN AND DONALD PARKINSON, ARCHITECTS





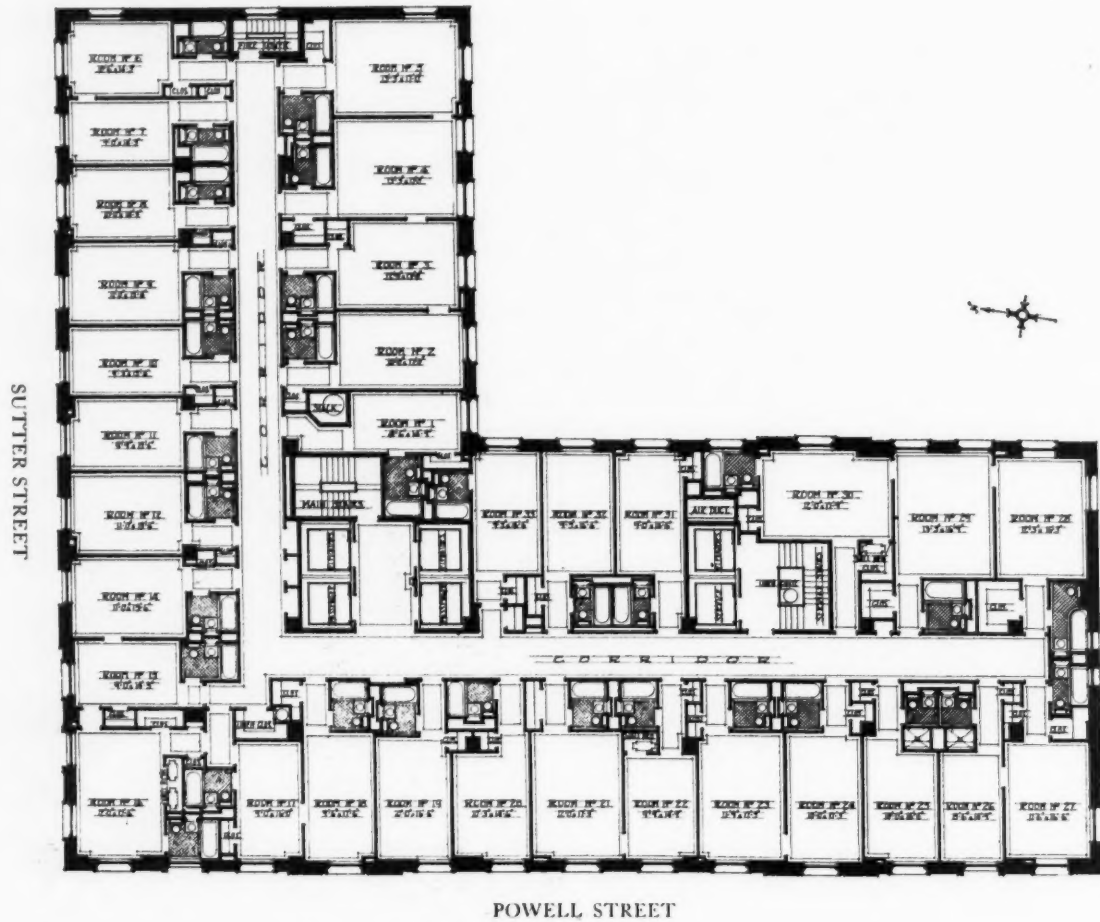
✓ APPROACH TO ELEVATOR CORRIDOR, HOTEL SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
WEEKS & DAY, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS





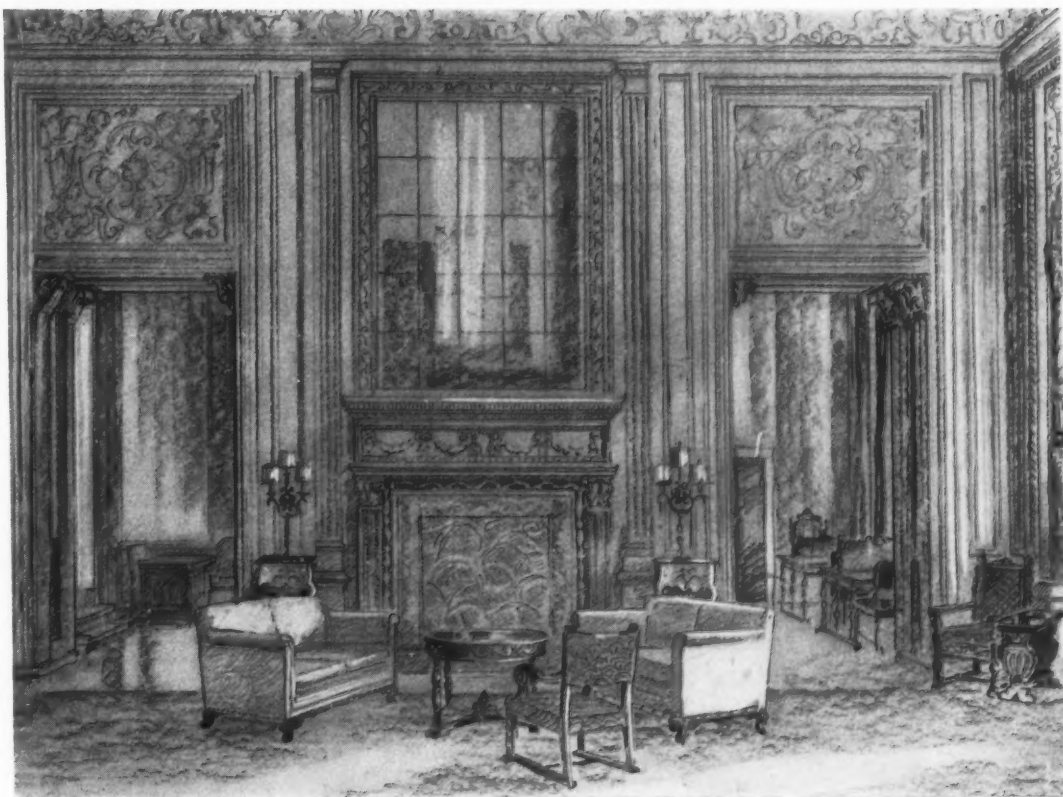
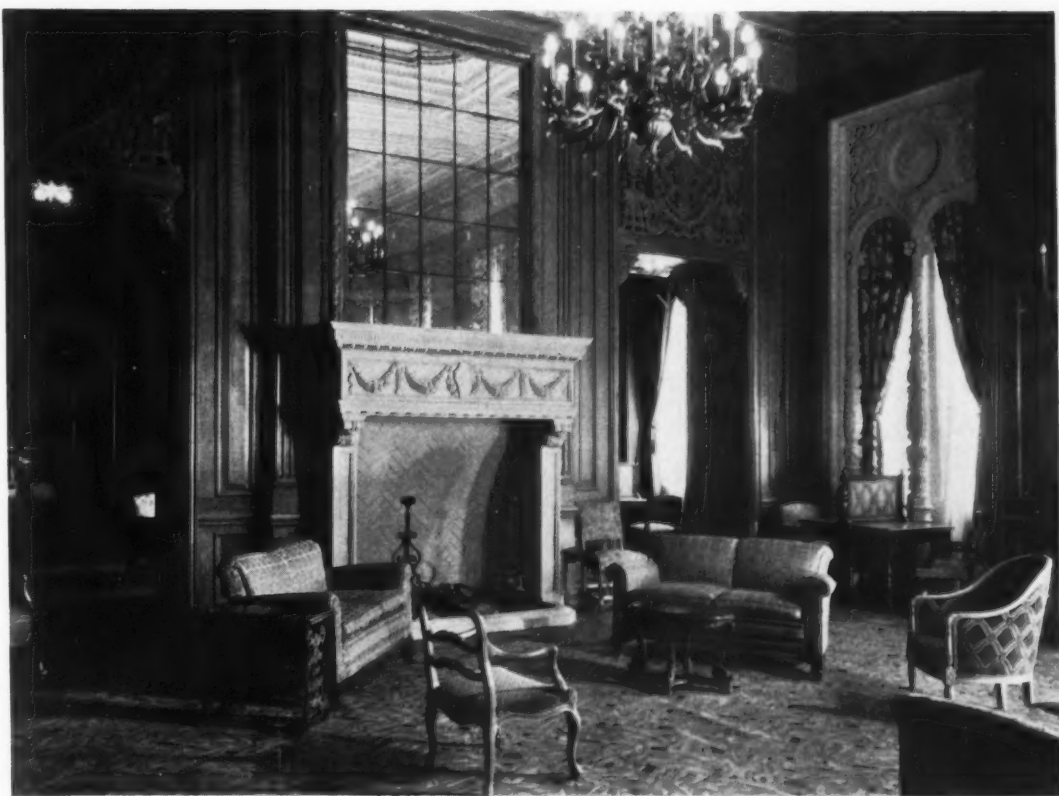
HOTEL SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
WEEKS & DAY, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS





ABOVE—TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN, THIRD TO FIFTEENTH FLOORS; BELOW—SIXTEENTH TO TWENTIETH FLOORS;
HOTEL SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
WEEKS & DAY, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS



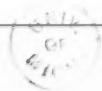


ABOVE—FIREPLACE IN RENAISSANCE LOUNGE; BELOW—SKETCH BY A. F. MARTEN CO.

HOTEL SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WEEKS AND DAY, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Interior Decorations by A. F. Marten Co.





RENAISSANCE LOUNGE, HOTEL SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
WEEKS AND DAY, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS



MAIN DINING-ROOM, HOTEL SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
WEEKS AND DAY, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS



Translucent and Glossy Concrete

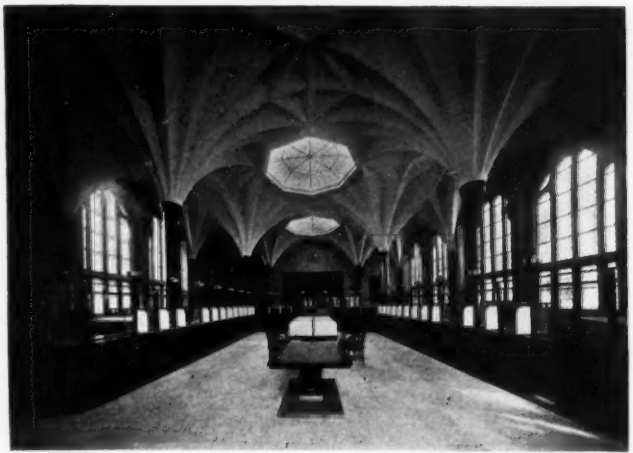
BY FRANCIS S. ONDERDONK, TC. SC. D.



THE FACT that ferro-concrete is considered useful, but that its beauty is overlooked by many, is the best indication that it will bring forth a new style, for a new type of architecture can only develop when it expresses new structural facts, not an artist's whim. The evolution of vaulting is considered to have brought about the Gothic style. How much more should reinforced concrete, with more than one hundred and eighty floor systems, and a perfect adaptability to pressure and tension, produce a new style.

Professor Mecenseffy, Munich, sees in ferro-concrete an absolutely new material which is bound to create a new style. In having this opportunity he compares our period to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and hopes for an equally splendid development. But whereas Greek art required several centuries to mature, and Gothic one, he expects the ferro-concrete style to evolve much more rapidly.

The ferro-concrete style will be a new type of



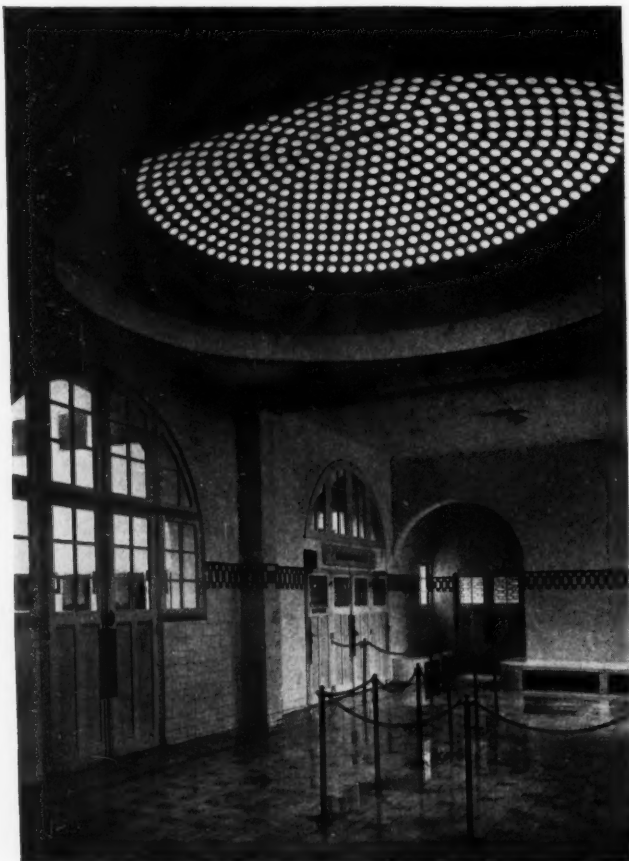
Municipal Savingsbank, Freiburg, Germany.

Gothic; not the historic Gothic forms, but its unconquerable spirit will be resurrected through reinforced concrete. The pointed arch will be replaced by its sister—the parabolic one; the stone tracery of windows by the reinforced concrete tracery of entire walls; the paint that covered Gothic masonry by the colored aggregates of surface layers. As Gothic was based on unity of material (stone), so the new style will be characterized by ferro-concrete prevailing from foundation pile to roof balustrade, from chimney flue to wall tracery. The Municipal Savingsbank at Freiburg and the Centenary Hall in Breslau, Germany, are outstanding examples of the Gothic spirit prevailing in ferro-concrete design.

Architects of the Pacific Coast have created so many masterpieces of the ferro-concrete style* as to make it superfluous to extol the architectural possibilities of concrete in this periodical. The following two methods of treating concrete decoratively have been practiced in Europe since many years, but are little known in the United States.

TRANSLUCENT CONCRETE

"Translucent concrete" is the term adopted by a French writer to designate a concrete area into which hollow glass blocks have been inserted. Glass blocks, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, produce the decorative effect of a light area contrasting with the surrounding dull concrete. Tracery lets the glass pane serve as a dark background against which the tracery bars stand out. But these German Glasbausteine and French Briques Falconier themselves produce a remark-



Vestibule in La Butte-aux-Cailles, bath, Paris. Architect L. Bonnie.

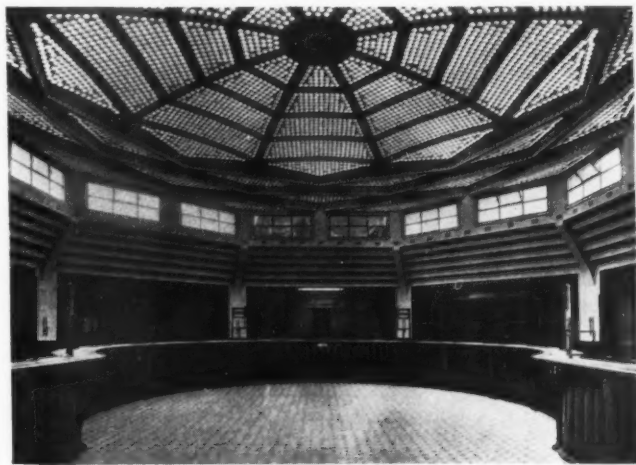
*Compare "The Ferro-Concrete Style" by F. S. Onderdonk. The Architectural Book Publishing Co., New York.

able effect through their usually hexagonal shape. Their face sides have a series of stepped-back planes which cause the light to reflect and make the glass area translucent instead of transparent. The final effect may be termed jewel-like Falconier glass stones are of dark blue, yellow or of ordinary glass. The Dresden products are either of green or of plain glass.

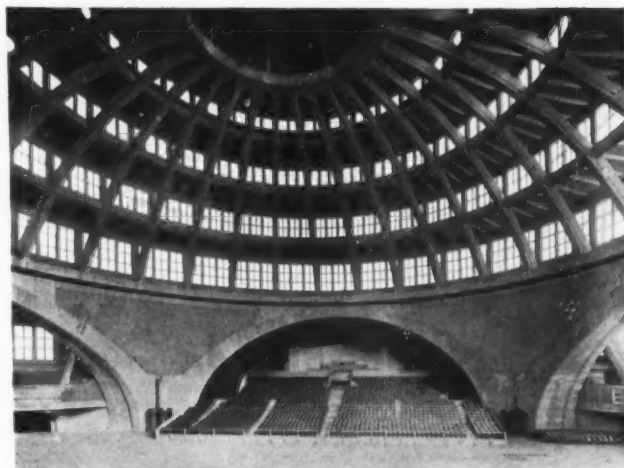
An important use of nonstructural glass stones is for inside walls where they permit light to pass from an outside room into an otherwise dark passage. Their advantage over thin translucent glass panes is the enclosed air space which facilitates insulation. The Electrotechnical Institute of the Vienna Technical University thus introduced light into one of its main passages. Glass stones are further inserted in exterior walls of factories, garages and other utilitarian buildings where light is needed, but, due to fire regulations, ventilation is procured by openings in other walls. Glass bricks containing a wire mesh embedded in the glass are absolutely fireproof according to tests made at the Technical Universities of Dresden, Berlin and Munich.

Glass stones are constructed with alternate grooves, which allow them to fit into each other. If at any time it is necessary to remove one unit, the producers claim it can be replaced without damaging the others. Mortar consisting of one part Portland cement and three parts sand and about ten per cent lime binds the glass units. The joints between the hexagonal stones are 0.2", the longitudinal joints between the glass bricks only 0.11" and their side joints 0.4". After the walls are erected the joints are cleaned and pointed.

In Germany barrel vaults of glass stones have been built by placing them like voussoirs between a frame of concrete arches and connecting horizontal beams. Areas exceeding 10 square meters require steel rods in some of the cement mortar joints between the glass stones. In this vault col-



Paris Post-office with glass-stone-ferro-concrete ceiling.
Architect F. LeCoeur.



Centenary Hall, Breslau, Germany.

ored glass stones were inserted among the white ones, forming patterns.

The Vienna architect B. v. Nordenkampf used glass stones in brilliant colors to decorate store fronts. They acted as centering and at the same time resulted in an attractive facing. The result was a glass mosaic of large units. In France unique results have been achieved by inserting glass stones into concrete vaults of various types; symmetrically spaced, they form patterns of light spots against a dark background. Thus the architect has a new, dignified and effective mode of decoration at his command.

Pressed-glass bricks which act as bearing units are 25 cm. long, 12.5 cm. high and 8 cm. thick. One type of hexagonal glass stones made in Germany are 16 (14) cm. wide, 20 cm. high and 11 cm. thick.

The Luxfer-grille windows, a German innovation, are made by placing small precast concrete frames in parallel rows and pouring cement mortar in the joints. Areas larger than four square meters need reinforcing bars in these narrow ribs. Various kinds of glass can be inserted and for insulation purposes double glazing is employed. The panes are attached with a special putty. Ventilation is taken care of by hinged units which are placed among the rigid ones.

GLASS

Concrete blocks with a glass-pane front were used in Germany as far back as 1910. In Yonkers, N. Y., one-inch-thick reinforced concrete panels with a surface layer of colored glass pieces were used several years ago. The glass bits were flush and had the appearance of mosaic work; the panels were set up into place on the rough body with cement mortar. The same builder created other panels by plastering pure cement over the surface and throwing finely ground blue bottle glass at it. In another instance children's colored beads set smoothly into the surface enhanced a small wall fountain.

[Concluded on page 45]



RESIDENCE OF C. O. MIDDLETON, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
RALPH FLEWELLING, ARCHITECT





RESIDENCE OF C. O. MIDDLETON, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
RALPH FLEWELLING, ARCHITECT





RESIDENCE OF C. O. MIDDLETON, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
RALPH FLEWELLING, ARCHITECT



ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT OF THE HOTEL SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

The elevator equipment in the Hotel Sir Francis Drake, Powell at Sutter street, San Francisco, operated by the Huckins-Newcomb Hotels Company, is composed of four Spencer-Westinghouse variable voltage gearless traction passenger elevators, two variable voltage geared electric passenger-freight (service) elevators, one small full automatic electric service elevator and one sidewalk elevator of the hydro-electric type.

The elevators are equipped with every conceivable safety device and appliance required by the safety orders of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California and dictated by best elevator practice, such as speed governor, car-holding safety device, pit bumpers of either the oil or spring type, cable compensation, self-acting guide lubricators for cars and counterweights and many other valuable safety devices and improvements.

Spencer-Westinghouse variable voltage equipment in the main consists of direct-current elevator motors, motor generators and controls consisting of contactor panels, car switches, terminal limit switches and automatic starters for the motor generators. In case of failure of current through the elevator motor field, or of power to the motor generator, the elevator motor is completely disconnected and the brake is set automatically.

The car is started in the usual way by moving the car switch handle to the running position. Control circuits are thereby established that close the directional switch and the generator field contactors on the panel. The generator field contactors establish a generator field current, which causes the car to move at a speed proportional to the voltage. The generator voltage builds up gradually but quickly and the car accelerates automatically, smoothly and rapidly. Designs of the generator and motor fields are so coordinated that their time constant is fixed at a value as small as the comfort of passengers will permit. Armature resistance stops are not used.

The extreme smoothness of starting and stopping has not been accomplished with any other type of electric elevator control.

Higher car speeds and shorter acceleration periods can be used, resulting in faster car schedules and better service.

Landings are made easily and accurately because the rate of deceleration is practically independent of the load. A special demagnetizing field is used on the generator to kill the generator fields quickly; thereby bringing the car to a rapid, smooth and accurate stop.

The owners and elevator contractors of the Hotel Sir Francis Drake have spared no expense to make this elevator installation one of the outstanding ones in the city of San Francisco and one that will serve as a monument to those who conceived and executed these marvels of modern vertical transportation.

* * *

John Bakewell, Jr., architect, 251 Kearny street, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a two-story reinforced concrete chemical laboratory building to be erected on the Stanford University Campus by the Carnegie Institute. The building will cost \$70,000.

TRANSLUCENT, GLOSSY CONCRETE

[Concluded from page 41]

GLAZING

Concrete can be glazed by spraying on its surface finely ground cement mixed with a bituminous mass and certain chemicals. This cold glazing is practiced by several firms in Germany.

A. Weithaler's "Glasin" was patented in 1910; it provides a durable surface, as proven by slabs which are still good after having been exposed to the weather for sixteen years. When used on the exterior, Glasin slabs must be made acid-proof. They are manufactured in various colors and their cost is about one-third of the cost of burnt tile. Through spraying different colors on top of each other, very soft hues are achieved. The qualities of Glasin products place them closer to polished marble than to artificial marbles made of lime and gypsum. Interior walls can be glazed directly as a whole, when protected from cold and draft by closing the rooms in question for a few days. This direct glazing of a wall produces jointless, washable surfaces, which resemble porcelain and are cheap. Walls in schools and bathing establishments have been treated with this process.

The Kerament cold-glazing system has been patented in many countries and received a gold medal in 1918; this process consists in spraying by compressed air a mixture of the type described above onto the yet moist or freshly moistened surface. All color combinations are attainable; the glaze can be applied to entire walls when they are freshly plastered. The Kerament glaze is waterproof and tests made by the laboratory of the Dresden Technical University prove that Kerament products resist frost.

* * *

Architects Morgan, Walls and Clements, 1134 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a class A market building to be erected on Highland avenue, Los Angeles, for C. E. Toberman. The building will contain 70,000 square feet of floor area and will be of steel frame construction, costing \$900,000.

* * *

Architects H. L. Stevens Company, 433 California street, San Francisco, are completing plans for a five-story reinforced concrete hotel building to be erected in Olympia, Washington, by the Pacific Coast Investment Company. The building will cost \$175,000.

* * *

Architect Arthur Brown, Jr., 251 Kearny street, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a two and three story steel frame and concrete infirmary building for the University of California. The building will cost \$500,000.

* * *

Architect William B. Faville, Crocker First National Bank Building, San Francisco, is preparing plans for alterations and additions to the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco. The improvements will cost \$1,000,000.

• EDITORIAL •

Partial Service

AT THE RECENT convention of California architects, many protests were registered against the evil of partial architectural service.

This method of making a livelihood is seldom deliberately chosen by architects, but rather forced upon them by the unfair competition, the cheap cut-rate plans furnished by untrained, incompetent "designers." It consists of selling one or more sets of working plans for a building, with meager specifications or none at all, with a few scale details and none drawn at full size.

Such plans, even disregarding the factor of personal supervision, are not apt to be complete and clear enough to insure their satisfactory execution. However "artistic" the design may be, however brilliant the inspiration—and young men forced to earn a precarious living do have brilliant ideas—the ordinary builder needs working plans and details which are exact, complete, fool-proof in their clarity, definite as to construction information.

This is essential for figuring, for laying out, for foundation and frame. How much more is there needed for the finer points of finish and surface, color and texture! It is but too often, alas, that even with constant personal contact, one realizes too late that the execution of a design has failed to realize the vision of its creator. And it is only by experience that one can learn; although it is happily true that the experience of others is of great value to the observant architect, ambitious to get the best results in construction, the fullest expression of his ideals.

To the ultimate extinction of this "partial service" with its unfortunate effect upon private and public welfare, the State Association of California Architects is committed by the overwhelming voice of its membership.

The Significance of the Election

EVERYONE connected with the building industry has good reason to be well satisfied with the results of the national election. Business is based on confidence; and business generally is relieved to know that the present national policy is to be continued. But in regard to the specific conditions which affect the building industry, that industry may well feel confident in the election of a man who is a trained engineer and organizer, to guide our affairs, to keep his hand on the throttle of progress.

It is impossible to overestimate the beneficent influence which has been exerted by the Depart-

ment of Commerce, during the past administration, upon a great number of activities connected with building. The importance of this phase of the department's work was recognized early in its reorganization, and the leading manufacturers were brought into cooperation with the program of eliminating waste, reducing costs, increasing efficiency. Each annual report told the story of increasing progress along these lines, of developing plans to further healthy building activity. The department conducted research work, surveys, charts, comparative data, all in a scientific and practical manner.

Already a proposal has been made, at Mr. Hoover's suggestion, to help solve the problem of unemployment through regulation of public work, so as not to interfere or compete with private undertakings, but to be adjusted so that slack periods in private building operations may be taken up by national and State work. If such a plan can be wisely made and administered, it will unquestionably save time and money and tend to raise the standard for good construction, as well as relieve the labor situation.

Reports from title insurance companies and real estate firms are to the effect that already a distinct increase in activity is being noticed. That is indicative of future building expansion, for these businesses are so closely connected with building development that their condition is a sort of barometer by which to judge the prospects of building construction.

As much as is humanly possible, it should be safe to prophesy not only four but eight years of prosperity and progress ahead of architects and all other factors of the building industry in America.

* * *

The Good That Men Do

THE charm of El Paseo Court and its "Street in Spain," in the heart of Santa Barbara, not only elicited the delighted admiration of visitors, but it really awakened the citizens of Santa Barbara to the possibilities of their Spanish traditions. It has been quite definitely responsible for the transformation of State street, rebuilt since the earthquake into perhaps the most consistently harmonious business avenue, architecturally, in this country.

In the Paseo has just been installed a simple tile tablet in memory of James Osborne Craig, in whose genius Mr. Bernhard Hoffmann had sufficient confidence to undertake a business structure, entirely novel in character, entirely successful in practice.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS MONTHLY BULLETIN

OFFICERS

HARRIS ALLEN, President
HENRY H. GUTTERSON, Vice-President
JAMES H. MITCHELL, Sec.-Treas.



DIRECTORS

ALBERT J. EVERS, three years
LESTER HURD, three years
JOHN REID, JR., two years
JAMES S. DEAN, two years
EARLE B. BERTZ, one year
FRED H. MEYER, one year

NEXT MEETING

Due to the fact that Christmas falls on the last Tuesday of the month, there will be no meeting of the Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., in December. Members will be notified of the January meeting.

NOVEMBER, 1928, MEETING

The regular meeting of the Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the Hotel Mark Hopkins on November 27, 1928, at 6:30 p. m. The meeting was called to order by President Allen. The following members were present: Harris Allen, A. Appleton, John Bakewell, Jr., Will G. Corlett, Morris M. Bruce, Jas. S. Dean, Albert J. Evers, Wm. B. Farlow, Wm. I. Garren, W. C. F. Gillam, Lester Hurd, Chas. F. Maury, A. McF. McSweeney, Fred H. Meyer, Chester H. Miller, J. H. Mitchell, James T. Narbett, Ralph Wyckoff.

Guests present were: H. W. Bolin, Roy M. Butcher, John E. Dinwiddie, Gilbert D. Fish, J. E. Hayes, Willard C. Johnson, George H. Oyer, B. H. Shenberg, Fred L. Sumner, Chas. A. Whitton.

MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as published.

GENERAL BUSINESS

Announcement was made to the Chapter of the following election of members to the Institute with assignment to this Chapter: Messrs. Wm. Wilson Wurster and Will M. Bliss; of associateship, Mr. Harry M. Michelson; of transfer, Mr. Harold Hopkins to the Southern California Chapter.

Mr. Bakewell called attention to the fact that most public buildings are now designed by State or municipal bureaus, and stressed the advantage of having a certain number of these opened to competition. His motion, seconded by Mr. Meyer, that a special committee be appointed to study the situation and report back to the Chapter upon the advisability of promoting a general interest to secure more open competitions, was carried.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Mr. Coxhead, chairman of the committee to investigate the proposed erection of a monument on the top of Twin Peaks, commemorative to the Dole fliers, rendered the recommendation that the Chapter do not approve any such monument. It was moved, seconded and carried that further action be referred to the Executive Committee.

PROGRAM

Mr. John Dinwiddie was the guest of the Chapter and exhibited a delightful group of sketches made in recent study and travel abroad. The Chapter unanimously expressed to him its gratification for being given the opportunity to see such an inspiring exhibit and commended the display as being of high rank of architectural rendering.

Mr. B. H. Shenberg of the A. C. Horn Co. gave a talk on "Painting with a Trowel" and executed samples to demonstrate the use of Tx-Crete as a medium for interior wall treatment and decoration.

Mr. Gilbert D. Fish, consulting engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, spoke on the development of electric arc welding of structural steel, illustrating his talk with an interesting series of lantern slides, and responded to the numerous questions asked by the architects and engineers present.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. MITCHELL, *Executive Secretary*.

* * *

Bennes and Herzog announce that their architectural offices will be located in suite 915-917, Public Service Building, Portland, Oregon.

* * *

Experienced licensed architect wishes to join or to associate with architectural firm with growing practice. Long training and wise experience in industrial plants, structural engineering and specification writing. Graduate engineer. References given on request. Address Box C, Pacific Coast Architect.

* * *

The following men have been granted certificates by the California State Board of Architecture, Northern District, to practice architecture in the State of California: James Lindsay McCreery, 508 Berkeley Bank Building, Berkeley, California; Sidney A. Colton, 3020 Balboa street, San Francisco, California.

* * *

Plans are being prepared by the United States Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for proposed ammunition depot to be erected at Hawthorne, Nevada. The plans provide for erection of an administration building, quarters for officers and civilian employees, barracks, mess hall, etc., and these buildings will cost \$420,000.

INSTITUTE AND CLUB MEETINGS

Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., officially opened its fall season with a meeting held October 4 in the College Club, Seattle. Following the dinner, President Ford gave a brief account of Chapter activities during the summer and called for the reading of the several reports on Chapter affairs.

The treasurer's report showed a satisfactory financial condition and the availability of a portion of the permanent funds for investment in bonds. By vote of the Chapter this investment was ratified.

Harlan Thomas, reporting for the Education Committee, told of the effort being made through the Inter-Scholastic Conference to get more instruction in free-hand drawing and art appreciation in the high schools and of the encouraging response from the school superintendents. Thomas also spoke favorably of the work of the University of Washington students at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts, noting that two prizes had been awarded to the Northwestern students and that their work had received reproduction in the school publication.

There has been a feeling on the part of some of the members that the State registration laws should be more drastic.

Mr. Gove, in reporting on this matter, stated that nothing definite could be done for the present, but recommended that the Chapter get complete information as to the registration requirements in other States. It was voted to appoint a committee for the purpose of interviewing the candidates for Governor with a view to securing for the State architect's registration a larger measure of Chapter participation and an affiliation with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

J. H. Vogel, reporting for the Publicity Committee, stated that the Chapter continues to run a regular schedule of newspaper copy and it is hoped that the scope of this campaign may be increased. The small-house plan service inaugurated by the Chapter in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer is now carried on by the Publicity Committee with the North Pacific Division of the Architects' Small-House Service Bureau furnishing the material.

At the conclusion of the business of the evening Mr. Gove gave an illustrated talk on a European trip from which he recently returned and which included travel through England, Belgium, France, Italy and Spain. Following this feature, President Ford presided at initiation ceremonies, which admitted Messrs. Lockman, Skoog and Stoddard to membership.

* * *

Oregon State Chapter, A. I. A.

The Oregon State Chapter, A. I. A., held its regular monthly meeting on the evening of November 19. There was present, as a guest, Howard Perry, secretary of the Oregon Building Congress. This organization

came into being some eight years ago through the efforts of the Oregon State Chapter, A. I. A. In the intervening years the Building Congress has been influential in securing legislative reforms and generally successful in its efforts to improve conditions in the building industry. For a time the Chapter and the Building Congress worked closely together, but in recent years they have drifted apart. To remedy this shortcoming and restore the old cooperative status of the two bodies, a Chapter committee was named to confer with a similar body from the Building Congress.

Continuing from November 22 to December 15 there was shown in the Portland Art Museum a collection of the work of Louis Conrad Rosenberg. Rosenberg is a Portland boy who received his architectural training in this city and has since achieved international recognition as an etcher.

* * *

The San Francisco Architectural Club

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Architectural Club was held Wednesday evening, November 7, with President Lawrence Keyser presiding.

Reports made by the secretary and treasurer showed the club to be in a healthy condition financially and in a progressive state as regards the acquisition of new members. During the past month twelve new members were enrolled. And from out of the State communications it was likewise evident that the work of the organization is recognized and valued in the Eastern centers.

It was with regret that Mr. McKenzie's resignation was accepted. He is forced to leave the club due to ill health in his family. On the other hand, the news that Harry Langley was terminating his leave of absence and would shortly be present again was greeted with joy. Langley has been sojourning in Utah and he makes his return somewhat sooner than expected.

The report of the Educational Committee showed a membership of twenty paid-up members in the principles of full size details class. This class was launched a year ago as an experiment and started with five members, but it is now the largest study group in the club. It is under the guidance and direction of A. Williams, an able and thorough instructor.

The next class to begin work will be one in the history of architecture and its sessions will open as soon as enough men can be signed up.

C. J. Sly, head of the engineering class, reports that in his classes are several men who have taken the work before, but are now taking it a second time in order that its principles may be firmly fixed in their minds, and that they may make a really creditable showing in the State examinations. Such application and interest reflects a commendable and promising spirit among these young architects in the making, which is certain in later years to reflect to the credit of the Western profession.

There was present at the November meeting an official of the Gladding-McBean Company, Mr. Cole, who in behalf of his concern accepted from the club an illuminated vote of thanks for the recent trip to the Lincoln plant of the tile company.

The December meeting will be devoted to nominating candidates for president, vice-president, directors and secretary. A Nominating Committee was named to attend to the details of this business, consisting of Messrs. Burnett, Williams and Petersen.

At this point and after so great a quantity of serious matters had been discussed, there was apparent an atmosphere of restlessness and tedium, which was broken by the happy announcement of a Christmas party to be held on the evening of December 19 in the club rooms and for members only. Anybody who dares to absent himself from this event will be fined, and by way of further inducement it is understood that everyone present will be the recipient of at least one gift, and possibly two or three. It is hard to tell about such things at the present writing.

So overwhelmed was everybody with this piece of news that a clamor was set up for nourishment and physical sustenance, to which Edward DeMartini responded with hot tamales and potato salad, indigestible but none the less heartening fare.

* * *

Pasadena Architectural Club

Members of the Pasadena Architectural Club are these days deeply engrossed in the problems of furnishing and equipping their recently leased quarters in the Stickney Memorial Art Building. The walls have been freshly painted, several pictures acquired and hung and a number of pieces of furniture secured and put into place.

Two life classes and one engineering class are now meeting regularly in the new club rooms and plans are under way to establish an atelier.

The Christmas card contest which closes December 18 is bringing out quite a number of attractive designs, and the sketch contest, which recently closed, had twenty entries. Prizes were awarded as follows: Black and white, first prize, Roy Parkes; second, O. F. Stone; honorable mention, M. Ellsworth. Water color, first prize, Cliff Hoskins; second, O. F. Stone; honorable mention, O. F. Stone. The judges were Alson Clark, Garrett Van Pelt, Jr., and J. Kucera.

The Pasadena Club is also cooperating with the Los Angeles Architectural Club, the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., and the Architects' League of Hollywood in the exhibition of architectural works now being shown in Los Angeles.

On Friday evening, November 23, the club members were guests of A. Manuelli, who presided over a "spaghetti feed," which, due to the nature of the food, turned out to be a struggle, but one into which everyone entered with good spirit and much wit.

* * *

Architects' League of Hollywood

On October 29 there was called a special meeting for the purpose of considering the question of delinquent members, of which there are a goodly number within the club. It was voted that the secretary send these people a letter, based upon article A in the League's

amendments to the by-laws, which relates to delinquents.

The evening of October 31 was spent in debating, pro and con, the question of general contracts as against segregated contracts. Melville Dozier, secretary, Southern California Division, the Associated General Contractors of America, read a well-constructed and comprehensive report on the advantages of the general contract system over the segregated system. Dozier was supported by Mr. Twaits of Schofield-Twaits Company and by Architect Kelly of Pasadena. Architect John Roth spoke for segregation contracts. Following the formal debate there was an hour and a half of general discussion and it was finally decided that the general contract system is, on the whole, the most satisfactory.

On the evenings of November 7-11 and 14 were held the usual weekly meetings, at which were discussed various routine and miscellaneous business matters. On the latter date Ellet Parcher gave a short talk on his summer European trip.

Frank Hansen, engineer for the Helophane Company of New York, was the League's guest on the evening of November 21. He gave a description and explanatory talk on the methods used to light the Doheny Stone Drill plant at Torrance, California.

* * *

The Los Angeles Architectural Club

The Los Angeles Architectural Club held its usual monthly meeting on the evening of November 20 at the California Art Club, Olive Hill.

Arthur M. Loomis, C. P. A., was the guest speaker. He spoke upon "Business Mortality," endeavoring to set forth the causes for the very high percentage of business failures in the United States each year. Lack of knowledge concerning active competition he considered to be one of the gravest shortcomings of the man embarking upon his own and a new business. A second reason for failure, which Loomis noted as being especially disastrous in many cases, is a lack of standardization. Multiplicity of designs and materials are things to be watched closely and guarded against. The modern trend is toward centralization of effort, which tends to eliminate duplication and reduce costs. A third and last cause, which the speaker stressed, is that of under-capitalization, a lack of true comprehension as to the most expedient uses to which the available capital should be put and a consequent faulty extension and arrangement of banking and credit accommodations.

On December 10, 11 and 12 the Atelier, Los Angeles, exhibited the Paris prize drawings, which are considered the finest examples of architectural design for the current period. The winning of this prize, a scholarship to L'Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris, is the highest honor that can be awarded to any American draftsman. The subject for the design was a "Supreme Court Building" facing a large plaza and the head of a "Memorial Bridge."

The club's employment bureau has placed over 175 draftsmen since its opening in May, making an average of 25 positions a month. It is hoped that during the winter months, with increased business, we can raise our average.

MAPLE FLOORS IN COLOR

The New Factor in Interior Planning

BY MYRON E. CHON



ONE of the most interesting elements of news that has come, within the past few years, to the attention of those in the field of residential planning was the announcement of "Maple Floors in Color." Here was news that held promise of important new opportunities for effective interior decoration, new and valuable material for the color harmonist. The promise has been made good. Investigation shows that Northern hard maple, treated with special stains, is assuming the proportions of a vogue in residential flooring practice.

Until very recently, floors were simply floors—bases upon which to set tables, pianos, beds, carpets, rugs and other units of service or decoration. The floors themselves played little or no part in the actual scheme of decoration. More often than not, the floor of a room was a "necessary evil"—uninteresting, out of harmony, a jarring note in the interior plan. The desire for floors of color necessitated the introduction of "substitute" flooring materials which, while they brought color, sacrificed the homelike comforts so definitely reserved to natural hardwood. With the introduction of the transparent, penetrating stains developed for use on Northern hard maple, the key to the colored flooring problem was solved.

That the American people should seize upon an opportunity to floor their homes with colored hardwood is only natural. We want hardwood because of its warmth, comfort and durability. We want color because it adds interest and cheer to our various rooms. What, then, could be more obvious than a smooth hardwood floor—stained to be in harmony with the color scheme of the rest of the room, or itself setting the *motif* for that color scheme?

I am told that experts spent years in developing stains that would properly penetrate the tight hard maple grain. One glance at one of the new maple floors in blue or green or black is sufficient to prove that their research and efforts were well worth while. The floors are truly beautiful. The pleasing grain, after treatment, reveals a wealth of charm hitherto hidden from the human eye. The effect is almost magical.

The day has passed, I am certain, when the use of hard maple was based mainly on the serviceability of the wood. Serviceable, of course, it is—more so than any other flooring material. But today maple is more than serviceable. It is a flooring of rare, colorful beauty—a new, and vital, factor in harmonious interior planning.

* * *

ADVOCATE COMPLETE INSTALLATION OF OIL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Three years ago the manufacturers and dealers of oil-burning equipment of the Bay cities formed the Pacific Oil Burner Association. One problem which confronted them from the start was that of the installation of the oil burner. Should the manufacturer or dealer, making or selling the burner, make the complete installation of the tank, suction and return lines

and burner? In our opinion there is but one answer. He should. In support of our opinion we offer the following reasons:

In the first place, having the installation of the complete oil-burning equipment made by the manufacturer focuses the responsibility for the satisfactory performance of the installation on one person. This centralized responsibility reacts to the benefit of all concerned—the heating contractor, the architect and the owner of the premises in which the burner is installed. The greatest benefit, however, accrues to the public—the users of oil heat. There can never be situations, such as have arisen in the past, where there has been a difference of opinion as to who was responsible for the performance of an installation. These differences always exacted a heavy toll of time, money and patience from all concerned.

In the second place, the manufacturer members of the Pacific Oil Burner Association have all spent many years in the development of the oil burner. Each of their plants represents an enormous investment in shop equipment, land and stock on hand. Naturally, they are vitally concerned in knowing that when their product is installed it will be so done as to insure the satisfactory performance it is capable of.

In addition to our foregoing reasons we will quote from the National Board of Fire Underwriters' regulations, as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association (Reg. 139): "Oil-burning equipment shall be installed only by properly qualified mechanics experienced in this kind of work. It is recommended that systems be installed by the manufacturers."

After due consideration of this subject a resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Pacific Oil Burner Association to the effect that the complete installation of oil-burning equipment be made by the oil burner manufacturer or dealer, the complete equipment to mean the oil burner, tanks, suction and return lines, and all auxiliary equipment necessary.

With the many benefits to be derived from the enactment of this resolution the members of the Pacific Oil Burner Association feel justified in asking the cooperation of the architects and heating engineers to the extent that they separate the specifications of the oil-burning equipment from the balance of the heating contract.

* * *

TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN MEDALLIC SCULPTURE

The American Federation of Arts has undertaken the project of forming into a society a sufficient number of persons to pay the costs incidental to the designing of two medals each year by well-known sculptors, for reproduction of these medals in bronze and for their distribution to the entire membership of the society. The ideas back of this work are the stimulation of appreciation of medallion art in America and the creation of a medium through which a demand for the production of beautiful examples of this art would be developed. It is proposed to call this organization the Society of Medalists and it will be started with a minimum of 1000 members with dues of \$8 a year.

THE INSPECTOR

America Ratifies the Hoover Standards Eminent Engineer Earns Public Approbation

BY MARK C. COHN

Expert Consultant on Housing and Building Regulations

[This is the forty-second of a consecutive series of articles on building and engineering regulations by this author]



STANDARDIZATION and simplified practice in business are no longer a myth and pretty phrases. The conduct of successful business enterprise in recent years has made these methods the established order of and in business and that means in the building business also, to some extent at least. And it is reasonable to conclude that when the electorate of America marched to the polls on November 6 to ratify in no uncertain terms standards of government advocated by Herbert C. Hoover and elected him President of the United States by an overwhelming majority, the American people evidenced a desire that the nation's governmental business be put on a scientifically sound foundation.

It is a pleasing privilege to pay homage to one who has advanced the art and science of standardization in building practice to the point of being practical, useful and adaptable. Herbert Hoover, as Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, not only initiated on a nation-wide basis but has successfully accomplished signal achievements in the work of simplified practice and standardization. Hoover standards are household words in the business and commercial world.

The building industry alone owes much to the efforts of Mr. Hoover. Standardization of simplified building and engineering practice and building and housing code recommendations established under the direction and supervision of Mr. Hoover are a matter of printed government records available to all who may wish to obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, D. C.

More than a score of separate movements for simplified practice in the manufacture and use of building materials consummated by Mr. Hoover are now universally used by manufacturers and business houses of the country. In 1927, 96 new United States Government master specifications and 45 revisions of existing specifications were promulgated by the Bureau of Standards under the Department of Commerce. Uniform standards for plumbing, too, are a part of the work finished by the bureau committee.

The Uniform Mechanic's Lien Law is another recommended piece of legislation that will eventually be used

as the basis for laws in various States of the Union. Standards for grading lumber are now being used the country over. Here again the Hoover regime functioned effectively and intelligently.

A primer on city planning and zoning is a noteworthy accomplishment that in years to come will make for comfort and convenience of all persons housed in various types of structures and tend to establish and stabilize building and realty values.

It is not surprising that Mr. Hoover should take his duties seriously and function efficiently in an orderly manner. He is an engineer. He is a master of problems. He is a member of the great building and engineering construction industry. His education and training impel him to function in an orderly manner. His practical training and experience is one that any person might envy. He has earned and attained the greatest honor that may be bestowed upon any man by the American people.

* * *

BERKELEY ADOPTS BUILDING CODE

Thirty-four cities are now reported by the Building Officials' Conference to be operating under the building code sponsored by that organization. Berkeley and Livermore are two California cities that recently elected to adopt the measure for regulating building construction. Other cities, too, are considering adoption of the code, among which are included Stockton, San Leandro and Watsonville.

* * *

Los Angeles would fix a limit of height for buildings in the metropolitan area outside of the city, and to that end a committee of the realty board is seeking to have the board of supervisors adopt a county ordinance the effect of which would be similar to the uniform height code existing in the Southern city.

* * *

Los Angeles is pushing the writing of its proposed new building code, designed to combine all building regulation now scattered throughout a score of ordinances in one measure.

* * *

A. L. Dales is now building and sanitary inspector in Beaumont, California, by virtue of appointment made by the city council.

An architect subscriber suggested that a full table of wage scales now in force in San Francisco and Los Angeles would prove interesting and valuable to our readers. We have published this information in convenient form so the architects can refer to it from time to time.

San Francisco Building Trades Wage Scale for the Year 1928

Craft	Per 8-hr. Day	Craft	Per 8-hr. Day
Asbestos workers	\$ 7.50	Painters' helpers	\$ 6.50
Bricklayers	11.00	Painters, varnishers and polishers (shop)	8.00
Bricklayers' hodcarriers	7.00	Painters, varnishers and polishers (outside)	9.00
Cabinet workers (shop)	8.00	Pile drivers and wharf builders (including engineers)	9.00
Cabinet workers (outside)	9.00	Plasterers	11.00
Carpenters	9.00	Plasterers' hodcarriers	7.50
Carpenters' helpers	6.50	Plumbers	9.50
Cement finishers	9.00	Rodmen	9.00
Electric workers	9.00	Roofers, composition	8.00
Electric workers' helpers	6.50	Sheet metal workers	9.00
Electrical fixture hangers	8.00	Sheet metal workers' helpers	6.50
Elevator constructors	10.00	Sprinkler fitters	8.00
Elevator constructors' helpers	7.00	Steam fitters	9.50
Engineers, stationary	8.00	Stair builders	9.00
Engineers, traveling cranes	8.00	Stone cutters, soft and granite	8.50
Engineers, on derricks	8.50	Stone setters, soft and granite	9.00
Glass workers	8.00	Stone carvers	8.50
Hardwood floormen	9.00	Stone derrickmen	9.00
Housemovers	8.00	Tile setters	10.00
Housesmiths, architectural iron	9.00	Tile setters' helpers	6.00
Housesmiths, reinforced concrete	9.00	Auto truck drivers—less than 2500 lbs.	5.50
Housesmiths' helpers, reinforced concrete	6.50	Auto truck drivers—2500 lbs. to 4500 lbs.	6.00
Iron workers (bridge and structural), including engineers	11.00	Auto truck drivers—4500 lbs. to 6500 lbs.	6.50
Laborers, common (6-day week)	5.00	Auto truck drivers—6500 lbs. and over	7.00
Laborers, building	5.50	General teamsters, 1 horse	5.50
Lathers	8.50	General teamsters, 2 horses	6.00
Marble setters	9.50	General teamsters, 4 horses	6.50
Marble setters' helpers	6.00	Plow teamsters, 4 horses	6.50
Marble cutters and copers	8.00	Scraper teamsters, 2 horses	6.00
Marble bed rubbers	7.50	Scraper teamsters, 4 horses	6.00
Marble polishers and finishers	7.00		
Millmen, planing mill department	7.50		
Millmen, sash and door	6.50		
Millwrights	8.00		
Model makers	9.00		
Model casters	7.50		
Mosaic and Terrazzo workers	8.00		
Mosaic and Terrazzo workers' helpers	5.75		
Painters	9.00		

Plasterers' hodcarriers, bricklayers' hodcarriers, roofers' laborers, hoisting engineers and steam shovel firemen to start 15 minutes before other workmen, both at morning and at noon. Eight hours to constitute a day's work, except as otherwise noted. Five and one-half days to constitute a week's work, except as otherwise noted. Overtime to be paid, time and a half; except on Sundays and holidays, double time. Laborers, building, Saturday afternoons, straight time. Shift work to be paid for at straight time, provided two or more straight shifts of eight hours are worked on the job in any 24 hours. Recognized holidays to be New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Thanksgiving Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Admission Day and Decoration Day. Teamsters and auto truck drivers will be governed by the usual hours and regulations prevailing in that craft in this city.

Los Angeles Wage Levels in the Construction Industry, November 1, 1928

(Open-Shop Conditions Prevail in All Crafts)

Craft	Per 8-hr. Day	Craft	Per 8-hr. Day
Asbestos workers	\$ 9.00	Mosaic and Terrazzo workers	\$10.00
Bricklayers	11.00	Mosaic and Terrazzo workers' helpers	7.00
Bricklayers' mortar mixers	8.00	Painters, varnishers and polishers (shop)	7.00
Carpenters, finish	8.00	Painters, varnishers and polishers (outside)	8.00
Carpenters, general	7.00	Painters	8.00
Cement finishers, steps, etc.	10.00	Pile drivers and wharf builders	8.00
Cement finishers, general	9.00	Pipe coverers	9.00
Concrete laborers	4.00	Pipe coverers' helpers	5.00
Electrical workers	8.00	Plasterers	12.00
Electrical fixture hangers	8.00	Plasterers' hodcarriers	9.00
Electrical helpers	5.00	Plumbers	9.00
Elevator constructors	10.00	Plumbers' helpers	6.00
Elevator constructors' helpers	7.00	Roofers	8.00
Engineers, stationary, per month	200.00	Roofers' laborers	5.00
Engineers, hoist and portable	8.00	Sign painter	10.00
Firemen, stationary, per month	150.00	Sign painters' helpers	7.00
Firemen, hoist and portable	6.00	Sprinkler fitters	10.00
Glass workers, glaziers	7.00	Steam fitter, also water and gas	10.00
Housemovers	7.00	Steam fitters' helpers	7.00
Housemovers' laborers	4.00	Sheet metal worker	8.00
Housesmith, architectural iron	8.00	Stair builders	9.00
Housesmith, architectural iron, helpers	4.00	Steam shovel engineer	8.00
Housesmith, reinforced concrete	8.00	Steam shovel firemen	6.00
Iron workers, bridge and structural and rod	8.00	Stone cutters, all kinds	8.50
Laborers, common	4.00	Stone setters, all kinds	11.00
Lathers, metals	10.00	Tenders, brick and plaster	6.00
Lathers, wood, per 1000 and nails	5.00	Tile setters	10.00
Marble setters	10.00	Tile setters' helpers	6.00
Marble setters' helpers	6.00	Truck driver, auto—less than 2500 lbs.	4.50
Marble cutters and copers	8.00	Truck driver, auto—2500 lbs. to 4500 lbs.	5.00
Marble bed rubbers	6.00	Truck driver, auto—4500 lbs. to 6500 lbs.	5.50
Marble polishers and finishers	8.00	Truck driver, auto—6500 lbs. and over	6.00
Millmen, planing mill department	7.00	Teamsters, general, 1 horse	4.00
Millmen, sash and door department	7.50	Teamsters, general, 2 horses	5.00
Millwrights	8.00	Teamsters, general, 4 horses	5.00
Model makers, ornamental plastering	14.00	Teamsters, plow, 4 horses	5.00
Model casters	8.00	Teamsters, scraper, 2 horses and 4 horses	5.00
Modelers and sculptors	14.00	Wood carvers	8.00

ARC-WELDING EXPERT VISITS
SAN FRANCISCO

To Advise on Bridge and Building Projects

Gilbert D. Fish of New York, consulting structural engineer for the Westinghouse Company, who has been largely responsible for the development of the use of arc welding for steel structural work, visited San Francisco recently to advise on a number of bridge and building projects being planned for this locality.

Mr. Fish, who served during the war as major of Army Engineers, was among those who early recognized the possibilities that lay in the arc-welding process as a substitute for riveting in building construction. He designed and supervised the arc-welded construction of the world's first large welded building erected at Sharon, Pennsylvania, by the Westinghouse Company.

Arc welding proved so satisfactory in this structure that Mr. Fish's services were engaged for a factory building covering two acres at Derry, Pennsylvania, where the savings made possible by arc welding were first demonstrated; the first arc-welded railroad bridge at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, and the first arc-welded office building at Tonowanda, New York. He was also consulted in connection with the arc welding of the Yale Library Book Tower, New Haven, Connecticut, the enlargement of the Mississippi River Bridge at Memphis, Tennessee, the floor construction of the city of Chicago bridges, and other famous undertakings.

"Arc welding," said Mr. Fish, "is destined to supersede riveting, to a very large extent, for erecting steel structures of every description.

"One outstanding advantage secured by the use of arc welding, as compared with riveting, is a saving in the tonnage of steel required, which ranges from 20 to 33 per cent in trusses and from 3 to 12 per cent in ordinary beam-and-column framing for buildings. This saving is secured in several ways. A considerable weight of connecting parts required for riveting can be omitted. Tension members can be made smaller than in riveting work because they are not weakened by rivet holes. In many cases floor beams may be made continuous as in reinforced concrete construction, with consequent reduction in weight.

"Other advantages gained are: Saving in time of fabrication in the steel shops, as there is no complicated system of rivet holes to be laid out and punched or drilled; a smoother surface, making painting easier and reducing possibilities of rust; elimination of objectionable noise during construction, of special importance in connection with work being done in cities; better wind and earthquake bracing; and greater permanence."

Mr. Fish addressed several engineering groups and the Northern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects during his stay in San Francisco.

Berkeley has adopted a new fire zoning code.

W. A. Curtis has been appointed building inspector in Stockton, California, by the city manager.

J. D. Sperr has recently been appointed to head the bureau of building inspection in San Leandro.

BOOK REVIEWS

"*Majorcan Houses and Gardens*," by Arthur Byne and Mildred Stapley. The authors of several previous works on Spanish architecture and furniture have now issued a volume which should be of special and timely interest to California architects. The domestic architecture of Majorca constitutes a type somewhat different from anything in Spain or Italy, but distinctly Mediterranean in character and full of suggestion for California country-house treatment. For the most part combinations of villa and farmhouse, they possess an unostentatious charm, even a quiet elegance, which is admirably suited to the requirements of country-house life in California.

"*Majorcan Houses and Gardens; a Spanish Island in the Mediterranean*," by Arthur Byne and Mildred Stapley. William Helburn, Inc., 15 East Fifty-fifth street, New York. Price, \$25.

* * *

"*Mediterranean Domestic Architecture in the United States*," by Rexford Newcomb. Published by J. H. Jansen, Cleveland, Ohio. Price, \$15. Almost every architect and draftsman has at some time in his career started an ambitious scrapbook. Nothing but the very best is good enough. The residence section of this wonderful scrapbook is optimistically designed for masterpieces only. How well this scheme is started; how many hundred dusty magazines are unearthed; how much paste is used and how much only destined to harden unused. However, it was a good scheme while it lasted.

The book is well printed and splendidly presented. It contains 223 pages of plans and illustrations. It contains illustrations and details that any architect would treasure in his scrapbook, if any. As you study this book one arrives at the conclusion that there is not a single illustration you would leave out. And not one but what would have found its way into the "scrapbook of perfection." Many of the illustrations are the work of California architects and have appeared in issues of the PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT.

* * *

"*Plumbing Questions and Answers*," by Joseph E. Taggart. Third edition, revised and enlarged and entirely reset. 5 by 7 inches. 160 pages. Fully illustrated. Flexible fabrikoid. Price, \$2.00.

Originally, this work was compiled in response to many requests for an interpretation of the Plumbing Code of the City of New York. These rules have been converted into question and answer form, some with sketches to make their meaning clearer. The steady sale of the book has exhausted two editions and the continued demand has necessitated the preparation of another edition. This new third edition has been completely revised, considerably enlarged and entirely reset. It has been arranged in four sections: First, the questions and answers based on the Code of the City of New York; second, tests for anti-siphon traps, installation of water supply and laws governing its use; third, the standpipe and fire-line rules of 1928; and fourth, an appendix of useful tables, measures and calculations.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

TIME SHEET PROVIDES FOR LABOR COST SEGREGATION

In the knowledge that a large percentage of contractors are working in the dark, as far as concerns the segregation of their labor costs for the various departments of building in which they engage, the Concrete "Form-Hold" Corporation, Culver Building, Culver City, California, has devised a time sheet with a cost segregation division on the reverse side. Using such an aid the contractor, while recording the time of his workman, can easily go a step farther, turn the time sheet and segregate the building costs on individual jobs.

These time sheets are available free of charge from the Concrete "Form-Hold" Corporation at Culver City, or 55 New Montgomery street, San Francisco.

This firm has developed a new type of concrete form construction known as "Form-Hold," a metal tie and spacer. The metal tie and spacer is a one-piece reversible sheet metal device with three tension members that lie flat between the edges of the form boards, notched to receive the form boards and reinforcing. These notches tie and space the form boards, hold the reinforcing in position and also serve as vents to prevent the forming of voids in the wall. They are constructed with a tensile strength to withstand the pressure of fluid concrete against 288 square inches of form surface each. It is claimed for this device that it saves 50 per cent of the studs on one side and all the studs on the other side, eliminates wiring forms, and has other economies.

* * *

NEW LACQUER BOOKLET

An informative pamphlet has been printed and issued by the Zeller Lacquer Manufacturing Company, Inc., 20 East Forty-ninth street, New York, on the subject, "Modern Interior Finishing with Lacquer." The sub-heading of this treatise reads as follows: "A few practical considerations—speed, economy and durability of finish on plaster, wood and metal surfaces—the results of spray application in important buildings."

In a brief statement of a purely technical nature the subjects covered include (1) cost of application; (2) time of application as affecting occupancy of the building; (3) cost of maintenance, and durability; (4) appearance of the finish; (5) how to specify lacquer grades. The pamphlet also contains a complete description, item by item, of the full line of Zellac architectural lacquer grades.

The back cover of the folder is devoted to a set of standardized specifications in specifying lacquer grades for interior finishing.

* * *

WET WALLS AND EFFLORESCENCE

This summary has been prepared by the American Face Brick Association to present as briefly as possible the outstanding facts about the occurrence of efflorescence on masonry walls and how to avoid it, as determined by two investigations conducted for the association at the National Bureau of Standards, United States.

The 55 illustrations included will be found especial-

ly interesting. The investigations described were carried on by L. A. Palmer, research associate, under George K. Burgess, Director of the Bureau of Standards, and the Research Committee of the American Face Brick Association, composed of F. W. Butterworth, chairman, Wm. C. Koch and L. B. Rainey. Copy of the valuable reference book containing the reports will be sent free upon request to the American Face Brick Association, 130 North Wells street, Chicago. Ask for "Wet Walls and Efflorescence."

* * *

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To take advantage of this engineering service, simply send complete information about your problem to the Engineering Service Bureau of the S. T. Johnson Co., 940-950 Arlington avenue, Oakland, California, who will welcome the opportunity of appointment as your headquarters for oil heating and power data.

* * *

A sufficient number of manufacturers, distributors and users of staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures having submitted signed acceptances to the proposed commercial standard for this commodity, the Commercial Standards Group of the Bureau of Standards announces that the standard is now in effect. Before the Bureau of Standards will promulgate a proposed commercial standard it must be accepted by at least 65 per cent of the industry, by volume of annual production.

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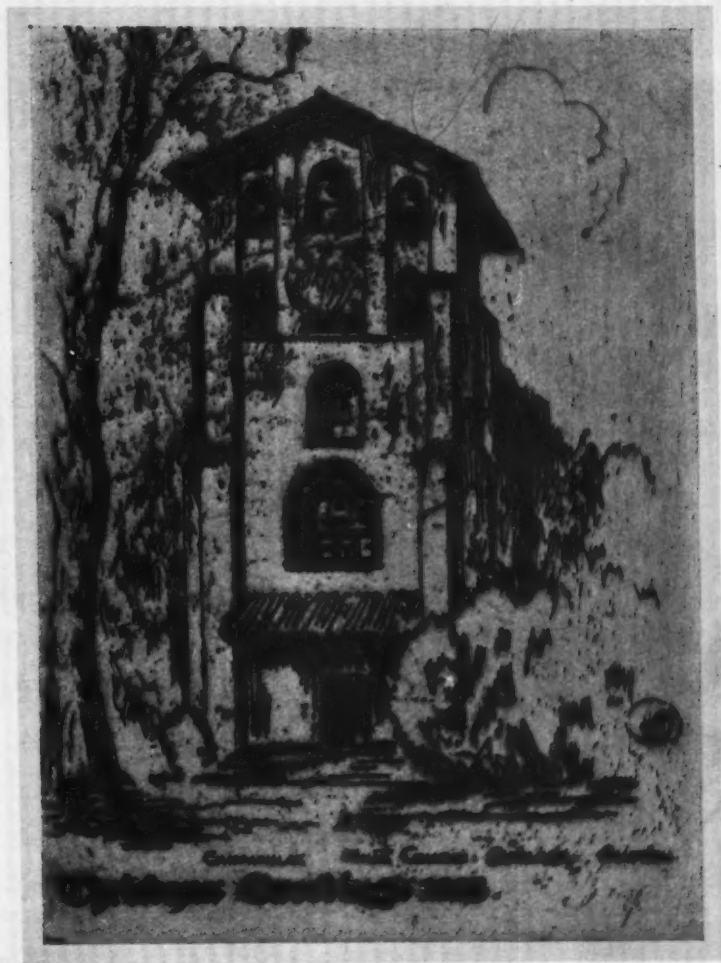
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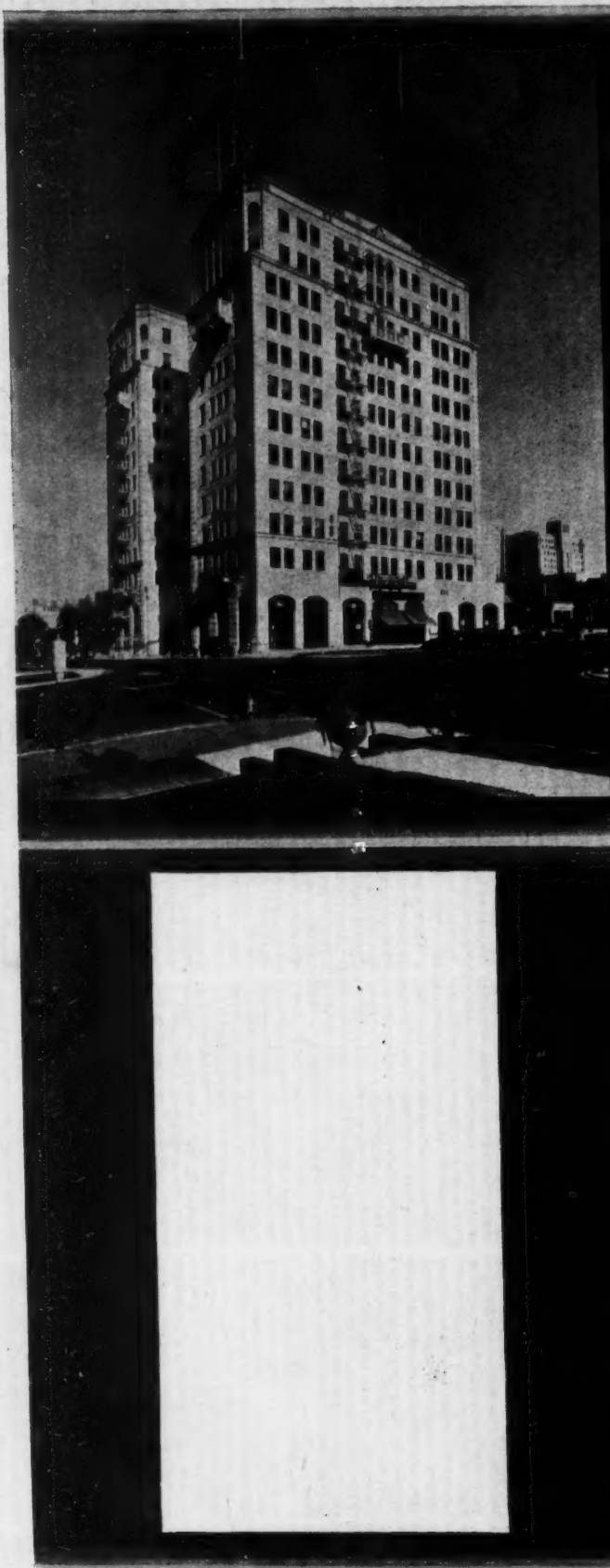


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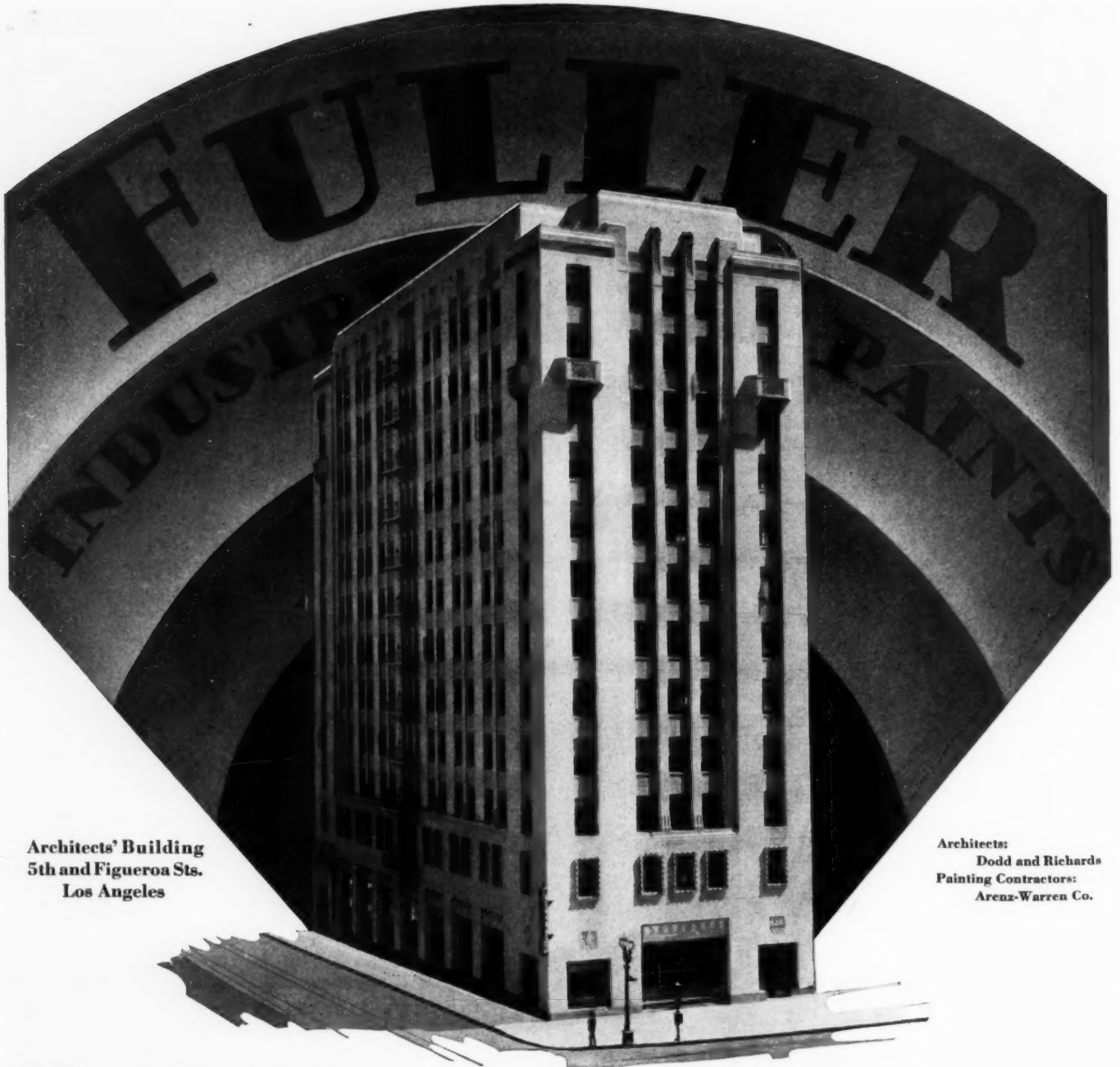
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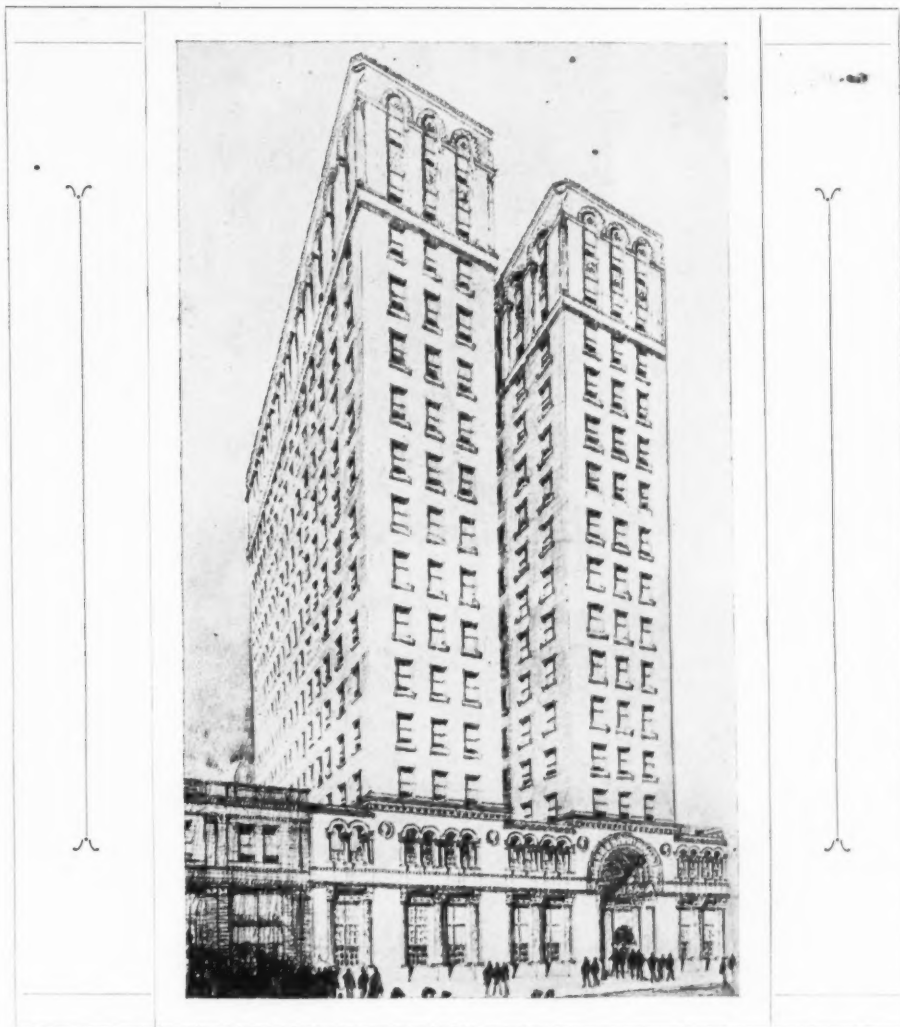
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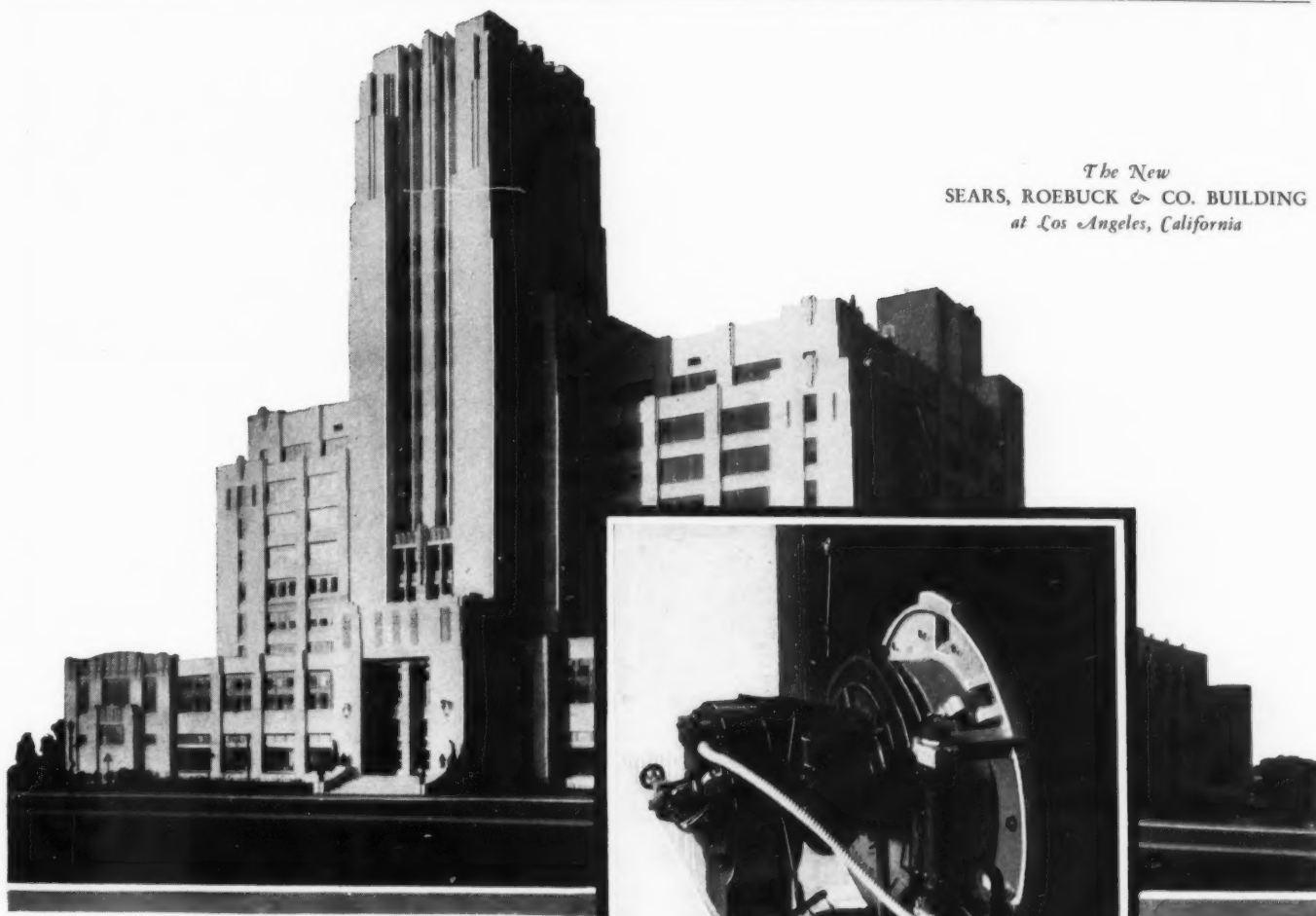
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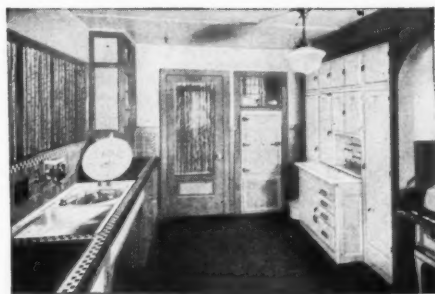
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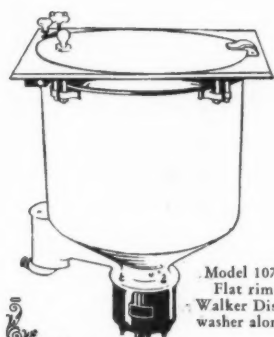
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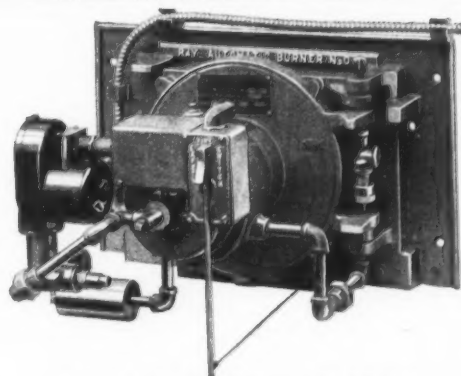
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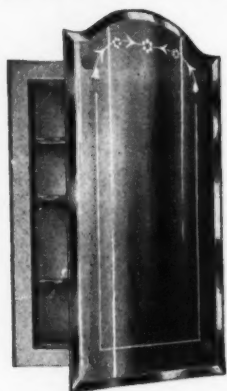
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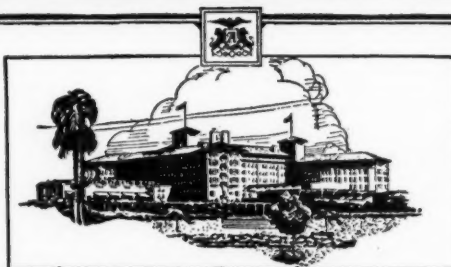


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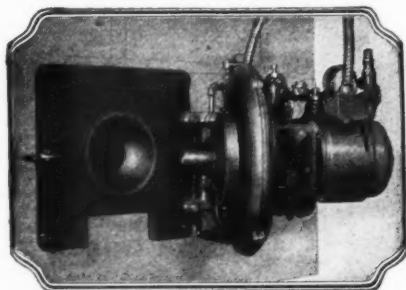
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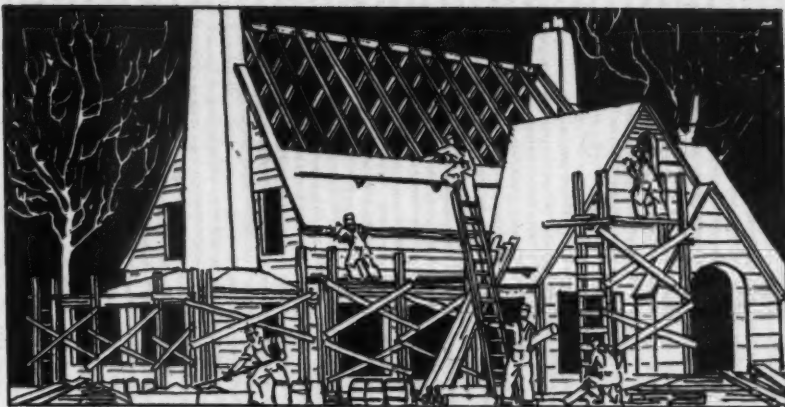
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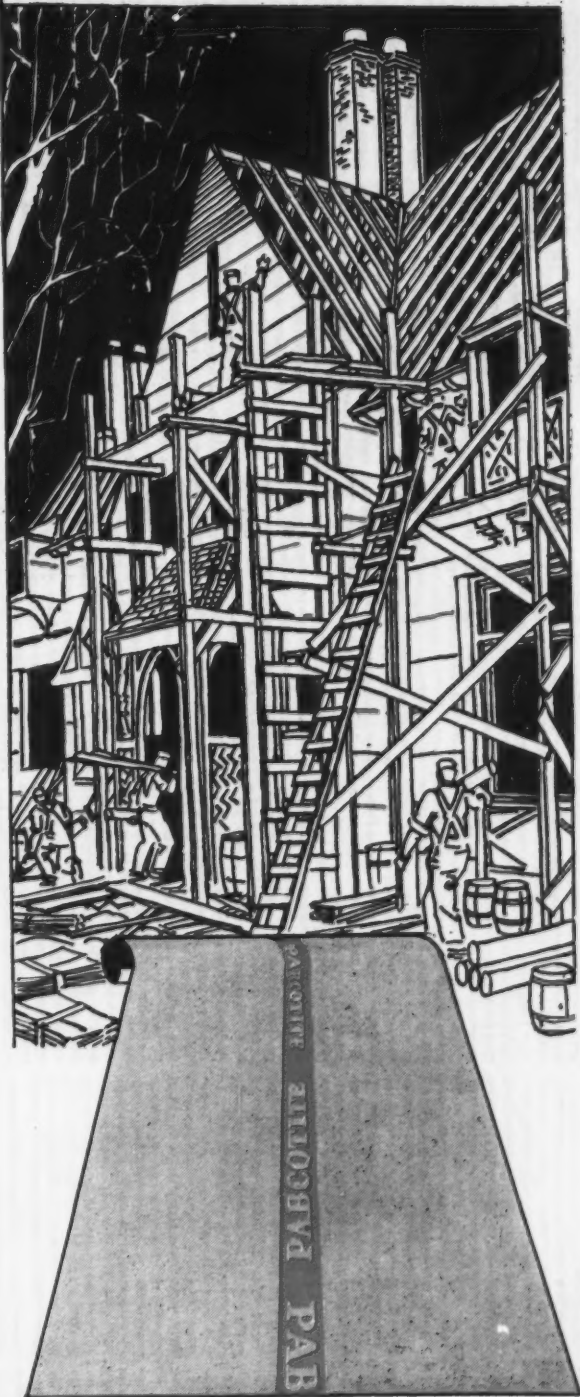
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